DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 340 468 PS 020 127

TITLE The Texas State Plan for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth 1991-93.
INSTITUTION Texas Education Agency, Austin.
PUB DATE Jul 91
NOTE 111p.
PUB TYPE Guides - Non-Classroom Use (055) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Access to Education; After School Programs; Attendance; Definitions; *Disadvantaged Youth; *Dropouts; Educational Policy; Elementary Secondary Education; *Equal Education; *Homeless People; Parent School Relationship; State Federal Aid; Student Needs; Student School Relationship
IDENTIFIERS *Texas

ABSTRACT

This document offers a plan for the education of Texas' homeless children and youth. Front matter includes staff lists, federal assistance support documents, and material on the program's background. Discussion of the plan begins with a section which defines such terms as "school age," "homeless children and youth," and "free and appropriate education." The next section, which addresses issues identified in the previous state plan, covers homeless children's difficulties in: (1) enrolling in school due to problems concerning prior school records, immunizations, screening, residency, and guardianship; (2) choosing schools; (3) obtaining transportation; (4) obtaining school clothes, textbooks, and supplies; and (5) accessing special programs and services. Also considered are homeless children's academic needs; physical and mental health needs; and dropout rates. Other topics include difficulties with data collection; parent awareness and dispute resolution; interagency coordination; domestic violence; and educator awareness and sensitivity. A section on new issues identifies such problem areas as awareness of, and sensitivity toward, homeless students on the part of students who are not homeless; lack of after-school, before-school, and summer programs for homeless students; and schools in shelters. Appendices include supporting documents of legislation, guides, reports, hearings, and other reference materials. (SH)

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Texas Education Agency acknowledges the contributions made by the members of the Advisory Task Force for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth to the development of this plan. During two meetings, these individuals identified the barriers that continue to prohibit the access of homeless children and youth to a free and appropriate public education in spite of legislation which addresses such issues. The group also identified those barriers that prevent homeless children and youth from achieving school success. The task force developed solutions for overcoming the barriers homeless students face, and also proposed strategies for implementing the suggested solutions. Those solutions and strategies have been incorporated into this plan.

Task force members exhibited caring, concern, and commitment as they identified those services which will best meet the needs of the growing population of homeless children. If similar caring, concern, and commitment are incorporated during the implementation of this plan, then we will continue to make substantial progress toward our goal of providing a free and appropriate public education for all homeless children and youth in Texas.

Texas Education Agency's
Advisory Task Force for the Education of
Homeless Children and Youth

1990-91

Advocacy and Other Service Organizations:
Ms. Peggy Boice, United Way of Texas
Ms. Martha Bryson, Homeless Advocate
Ms. Estella DeAnda, Women Together
Rev. Kent Miller, Benedictine Resource Center
Ms. Sue Negreen, National Association of Social Workers
Ms. Sally Shipman, Coalition for the Homeless-Houston
Ms. Patricia Wentworth, Austin YWCA

Community Action Agencies:
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Ms. Oramenta Fleming, City of Fort Worth Housing and Human Services
Mr. Tom McClurg, East Texas Human Development Corporation

Domestic Violence Shelters:
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Ms. Joyce Coleman, Battered Women's Shelter

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Ms. Ann Denton, Texas Department of Mental Health/Mental Retardation
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Dr. Rex Miller, Texas Department of Human Services
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Ms. Carolyn Larsen, Covenant House-Houston
Ms. Jerene Peterson, Middle Earth Unlimited
Ms. Sue Wilson, Texas Network for Children-Austin

PREFACE

In July 1987, Congress passed the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. This legislation was created to respond to the rapidly growing crisis of homelessness in our country. The McKinney Act authorized expenditures for a variety of programs, including funds for emergency shelters, health care, services for the mentally ill, job training, and adult education. Title VII-B of the McKinney Act was directed specifically toward the education of school-age homeless children and youth. In November 1990, Congress significantly strengthened the McKinney Act by adding new mandates for the following activities: 1) to facilitate interagency coordination; 2) to develop training programs for school personnel; 3) to initiate systems for identifying, reviewing, and revising policies laws, regulations, and practices; and 4) to establish, implement, and monitor local education grant programs.

In April 1988, the Texas Education Agency applied for McKinney Act funds and actively began to establish and implement a program that would not only ensure compliance with the law, but would also provide the widest range of quality services to homeless children and youth, given the small amount of funds appropriated for the project. Listed below are the major accomplishments of the program since its inception:

- collected data on the number and location of homeless children and youth in Texas;
- conducted a survey of shelters and other agencies that provide services to homeless children and youth;
- informed all school district superintendents that the McKinney Act requires that all children are entitled to a free and appropriate education, and that a district must extend certain rights to homeless children regarding enrollment, records transfer, provision of special services, choice of schools, and absences due to homelessness;
- developed a questions-and-answers guide regarding the provision of services to homeless children and youth;
- provided training and information on homeless issues to other divisions within the Texas Education Agency, to education service centers, to local school districts, to other agencies and organizations that serve the homeless, and to homeless parents;
- developed and distributed posters and brochures regarding the rights of homeless children;
- developed and distributed a campus self-assessment guide designed to provide guidance to districts wishing to assess the quality of their efforts to educate homeless children and youth;
- provided funds to Dallas Independent School District to develop a "best practices" manual for the education of homeless children and youth;
- participated on the State Interagency Council for Services for the Homeless and promoted the development of regional councils on the education of homeless children and youth;
- completed a study of domestic violence and its impact on school-age children; and

- formed an advisory task force comprised of leaders from various organizations and agencies throughout the State that deal with issues of homelessness.

Substantial progress has been made in identifying homeless children, ensuring their enrollment, and providing the services they need in order to receive a quality education: a tool that will prove invaluable as they struggle to escape their vicious state of poverty. But while much has been done, a great deal more remains to be done. Children are still being denied access to the very education they so desperately need. Once in school, children are still being denied the services that are critical to their success. We cannot be satisfied until every homeless child receives the free and appropriate education guaranteed by law.

The central themes of this plan are sensitivity, planning, and coordination. If we are to be successful in our attempts to educate children suffering the physical deprivations and emotional devastation associated with homelessness, we must have an awareness of and sensitivity to the issues that are barriers to their full and active participation in the process of education. Once we obtain that sensitivity, we must carefully coordinate our efforts with all available public and private resources so we can ensure homeless children and youth the best education we can provide.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20202
OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

APPLICATION FOR STATE GRANTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH UNDER THE STEWART B. MCKINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT

CFDA Number 84.196

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1810-0531, Exp. date 12/91

ESTIMATED PUBLIC REPORTING BURDEN

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APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

2. DATE SUBMITTED	Applicant Identifier
8-16-91	174 600 30798000
3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE	State Application Identifier
4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY	Federal Identifier

1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION:
Application: ☐ Construction ☒ Non-Construction
Preapplication: ☐ Construction ☐ Non-Construction

5. APPLICANT INFORMATION

Legal Name: Texas Education Agency

Organizational Unit: Division of Special Programs Planning and Implementation

Address (give city, county, state, and zip code):
1701 North Congress
Austin, Travis County
Texas 78701

Name and telephone number of the person to be contacted on matters involving this application (give area code):
Barbara E. Wand
(512) 463-9694

6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN): 7 4 — 6 0 0 3 0 7 9

7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (enter appropriate letter in box) A

A. State
B. County
C. Municipal
D. Township
E. Interstate
F. Intermunicipal
G. Special District
H. Independent School Dist.
I. State Controlled Institution of Higher Learning
J. Private University
K. Indian Tribe
L. Individual
M. Profit Organization
N. Other (Specify) _____

8. TYPE OF APPLICATION:
☒ New ☐ Continuation ☐ Revision
If Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in box(es): ☐ ☐
A. Increase Award B. Decrease Award C. Increase Duration
D. Decrease Duration Other (specify): _____

9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY:
U.S. Department of Education

10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER: 8 4 . 1 9 6
TITLE: Education for Homeless Children and Youth

11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT:
Texas State Plan for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth

12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT (cities, counties, states, etc.):
State of Texas

13. PROPOSED PROJECT:

Start Date	Ending Date
7-1-91	9-30-93

14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:

a. Applicant	b. Project
10th	Statewide

15. ESTIMATED FUNDING:

a. Federal	$ 407,061	.00
b. Applicant	$	.00
c. State	$	.00
d. Local	$	.00
e. Other	$	.00
f. Program Income	$	.00
g. TOTAL	$ 407,061	.00

16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS?
a. YES. THIS PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON
DATE August 16, 1991
b. NO. ☐ PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E.O. 12372
☐ OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW

17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT?
☐ Yes If "Yes," attach an explanation. ☒ No

18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED

a. Typed Name of Authorized Representative	b. Title	c. Telephone number
Thomas E. Anderson, Jr.	Deputy Commissioner for Operations and Services	512-463-8994

d. Signature of Authorized Representative: Thomas E. Anderson Jr.

e. Date Signed: August 16, 1991

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SF 424

This is a standard form used by applicants as a required facesheet for preapplications and applications submitted for Federal assistance. It will be used by Federal agencies to obtain applicant certification that States which have established a review and comment procedure in response to Executive Order 12372 and have selected the program to be included in their process, have been given an opportunity to review the applicant's submission.

Item:	Entry:
1.	Self-explanatory.
2.	Date application submitted to Federal agency (or State if applicable) & applicant's control number (if applicable).
3.	State use only (if applicable).
4.	If this application is to continue or revise an existing award, enter present Federal identifier number. If for a new project, leave blank.
5.	Legal name of applicant, name of primary organizational unit which will undertake the assistance activity, complete address of the applicant, and name and telephone number of the person to contact on matters related to this application.
6.	Enter Employer Identification Number (EIN) as assigned by the Internal Revenue Service.
7.	Enter the appropriate letter in the space provided.
8.	Check appropriate box and enter appropriate letter(s) in the space(s) provided: — "New" means a new assistance award. — "Continuation" means an extension for an additional funding/budget period for a project with a projected completion date. — "Revision" means any change in the Federal Government's financial obligation or contingent liability from an existing obligation.
9.	Name of Federal agency from which assistance is being requested with this application.
10.	Use the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number and title of the program under which assistance is requested.
11.	Enter a brief descriptive title of the project. If more than one program is involved, you should append an explanation on a separate sheet. If appropriate (e.g., construction or real property projects), attach a map showing project location. For preapplications, use a separate sheet to provide a summary description of this project.
12.	List only the largest political entities affected (e.g., State, counties, cities).
13.	Self-explanatory.
14.	List the applicant's Congressional District and any District(s) affected by the program or project.
15.	Amount requested or to be contributed during the first funding/budget period by each contributor. Value of in-kind contributions should be included on appropriate lines as applicable. If the action will result in a dollar change to an existing award, indicate *only* the amount of the change. For decreases, enclose the amounts in parentheses. If both basic and supplemental amounts are included, show breakdown on an attached sheet. For multiple program funding, use totals and show breakdown using same categories as item 15.
16.	Applicants should contact the State Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for Federal Executive Order 12372 to determine whether the application is subject to the State intergovernmental review process.
17.	This question applies to the applicant organization, not the person who signs as the authorized representative. Categories of debt include delinquent audit disallowances, loans and taxes.
18.	To be signed by the authorized representative of the applicant. A copy of the governing body's authorization for you to sign this application as official representative must be on file in the applicant's office. (Certain Federal agencies may require that this authorization be submitted as part of the application.)

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ASSURANCES — NON-CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Note: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the awarding agency. Further, certain Federal awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of the project described in this application.

2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States, and if appropriate, the State, through any authorized representative, access to and the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the award; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.

3. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.

4. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.

5. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards for merit systems for programs funded under one of the nineteen statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).

6. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to nondiscrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§ 1681-1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. § 794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§ 523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. 290 dd-3 and 290 ee-3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

7. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal or federally assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.

8. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§ 1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.

9. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§ 276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. § 276c and 18 U.S.C. §§ 874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§ 327-333), regarding labor standards for federally assisted construction subagreements.

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10. Will comply, if applicable, with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program andto purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is $10,000 or more.

11. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§ 1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clear Air) Implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clear Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, (P.L. 93-523); and (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, (P.L. 93-205).

12. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§ 1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

13. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 469a-1 et seq.).

14. Will comply with P L. 93-348 regarding the protection of human subjects involved in research, development, and related activities supported by this award of assistance.

15. Will comply with the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (P L. 89-544, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.) pertaining to the care, handling, and treatment of warm blooded animals held for research, teaching, or other activities supported by this award of assistance.

16. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.

17. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act of 1984.

18. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations and policies governing this program

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	TITLE
Thomas E. Anderson	Deputy Commissioner for Operations and Services
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION	**DATE SUBMITTED**
Texas Education Agency	August 16, 1991

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The following are additional assurances from the Statute and General Education Provision Act (GEPA).

STATUTE:

1. The application is the basis for State operation and administration of the program

2. The State will use the grant funds in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

3. Each child of a homeless individual and each homeless youth will have access to a free, appropriate public education which would be provided to the children of the residents of the State and is consistent with the State school attendance laws.

4. In any State that has a residency requirement as a component of its compulsory school attendance laws, regulations, practices, or policies that may act as a barrier to the enrollment, attendance or success in school of homeless children and youth.

   The State will review and undertake steps to revise such laws to assure that children of homeless individuals and homeless youth are afforded a free and appropriate public education. "homelessness alone should not be sufficient reason to separate students from the mainstream school environment."

5. The State will establish or designate an Office of Coordinator of Education of Homeless Children and Youth to carry out the functions as described in Section 722(g) of the Act.

6. The State will develop, submit to the Secretary, and carry out a State plan as described in Section 722(e) of the Act.

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7. The State will gather data once every two years on the number and location of the homeless children and youth, including data on the number of homeless children and youth enrolled in schools in the State, through random sampling or other statistical methods that ensure that such children and youths are not overtly identified as being homeless, the nature and extent of access to and placement of, these children in elementary and secondary schools, the difficulties in identifying the special needs of such children, and any progress made by the State and local educational agencies in addressing such problems and difficulties.

8. The State will prepare and submit to the Secretary not later than December 31, 1991, and on December 31 of every second year thereafter, a report on the data gathered in paragraph (7) above.

9. The State will facilitate coordination between the State education agency, the State social services agency, and other agencies providing services to homeless children and youth and their families.

10. The State will develop relationships and coordinate with other relevant education, child development, or preschool programs and providers of services to homeless children, homeless families, and runaway and homeless youths (including domestic violence agencies, shelter operators, transitional housing facilities, runaway and homeless youth centers, and transitional living programs for homeless youths) in order to improve the provision of comprehensive services to homeless children and homeless youths and the families of such children and youths.

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GEPA

1. The State will administer the program in accordance with all applicable statutes, regulations, the State plan and the application.

2. The State will control the funds provided under this program, and title to property acquired with these funds will be in a public agency.

3. The State will adopt and use proper methods of administering the program including the following:

   (a) The State will monitor agencies responsible for carrying out the program and enforce any obligations imposed on those agencies under the law;

   (b) The State will provide technical assistance, if necessary, to those agencies;

   (c) The State will encourage the adoption of promising or innovative education techniques by those agencies;

   (d) The State will disseminate throughout the State information on program requirements and successful practices; and

   (e) The State will correct deficiencies in program operations that are identified through monitoring or evaluation.

4. The State will evaluate the effectiveness of covered programs in meeting their statutory objectives, at such intervals (not less often than once every three years) and in accordance with such procedures as the Commissioner may prescribe by any evaluation of each program conducted by or for the Secretary or other Federal official.

5. The State will use fiscal control and funds accounting procedures that will ensure proper disbursements of, and accounting for, Federal funds paid to the State under this program.

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6. The State will provide reasonable opportunities for the participation by local agencies. representatives of the class of individuals affected by this program, and other interested institutions, organizations, and individuals in the planning for and operation of the program, including the following:

   (a) The State will consult with relevant advisory committees, local agencies, interest groups,and experienced professionals in the development of the State's plan.

   (b) The State will publish the proposed State plan, in a manner that will ensure circulation throughout the State, at least 61 days prior to the date on which the plan becomes effective, whichever occurs earlier, with an opportunity for public comments on the plan to be accepted for at least 30 days.

   (c) The State will provide an opportunity for interested agencies, organizations and individuals to suggest improvements in the administration of the program and to allege that there has been a failure to comply with applicable statutes and regulations.

7. The State will not use funds to acquire equipment (including computer software) in any instance in which such acquisition results in a direct financial benefit to any organization representing the interests of the purchasing entity or its employees or any affiliate of such an organization.

8. The State will maintain records - including records required under Section 437 of GEPA - and provide access to those records as the Secretary decides is necessary to perform his or her duties.

The Chief Executive Officer of the State assures that:

The funds made available under Section 722 of the Act shall be used in accordance with the requirements of the Act, all applicable statutes and regulations, the State plan, and the assurance set forth in this application.

Thomas E. Carlson Jr.
Chief Executive Officer

August 16, 1991
Date

The state educational agency also assures that:

The funds made available under Section 722 of the Act shall be used in accordance with the requirements of the Act, all applicable statutes and regulations, the State plan, and the assurance set forth in this application.

Thomas E. Carlson Jr.
For the State Educational Agency Signature and Title

August 16, 1991
Date

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INSTRUCTIONS--

PART I Form 424--Instructions included.

PART II Assurances--Self explanatory.

PART III Budget and Instructions.

The original signed application and 2 copies shall be sent to:

Mary Jean LeTendre, Director
Compensatory Education Programs
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland AVenue, SW (Room 2043)
Washington, DC 20202-6132

EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH -- FY 1991 APPROPRIATION

	1991 CHAPTER 1 LEA GRANT ALLOCATION	ESTIMATED FINAL DISTRIBUTION
UNITED STATES	$5,539,473,186	$7,070,000
ALABAMA	$121,560,720	$140,345
ALASKA	$9,039,058	$50,000
ARIZONA	$58,874,240	$67,972
ARKANSAS	$67,387,612	$77,801
CALIFORNIA	$511,566,153	$590,618
COLORADO	$44,320,705	$51,170
CONNECTICUT	$58,509,151	$67,551
DELAWARE	$15,851,876	$50,000
DIST. COLUMBIA	$25,839,281	$50,000
FLORIDA	$235,933,263	$272,392
GEORGIA	$160,693,237	$185,525
HAWAII	$15,063,930	$50,000
IDAHO	$15,963,459	$50,000
ILLINOIS	$270,092,055	$311,829
INDIANA	$84,503,558	$97,562
IOWA	$43,582,815	$50,318
KANSAS	$35,668,400	$50,000
KENTUCKY	$100,670,840	$116,227
LOUISIANA	$134,605,478	$155,406
MAINE	$27,642,520	$50,000
MARYLAND	$92,138,480	$106,377
MASSACHUSETTS	$128,378,323	$148,217
MICHIGAN	$215,309,981	$248,582
MINNESOTA	$62,601,845	$72,276
MISSISSIPPI	$109,347,408	$126,245
MISSOURI	$93,973,133	$108,495
MONTANA	$14,337,359	$50,000
NEBRASKA	$24,740,025	$50,000
NEVADA	$12,115,649	$50,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	$12,936,372	$50,000
NEW JERSEY	$182,325,194	$210,500
NEW MEXICO	$40,185,695	$50,000
NEW YORK	$606,421,742	$700,131
NORTH CAROLINA	$134,522,486	$155,310
NORTH DAKOTA	$13,286,050	$50,000
OHIO	$199,391,283	$230,203

EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH -- FY 1991 APPROPRIATION

	1991 CHAPTER 1 LEA GRANT ALLOCATION	ESTIMATED FINAL DISTRIBUTION
OKLAHOMA	$54,059,216	$62,413
OREGON	$43,295,181	$50,000
PENNSYLVANIA	$275,163,449	$317,684
RHODE ISLAND	$21,112,421	$50,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	$86,855,310	$100,277
SOUTH DAKOTA	$17,041,941	$50,000
TENNESSEE	$119,195,848	$137,615
TEXAS	$352,577,410	$407,061
UTAH	$18,988,367	$50,000
VERMONT	$12,425,464	$50,000
VIRGINIA	$114,254,873	$131,911
WASHINGTON	$58,631,406	$67,692
WEST VIRGINIA	$46,405,983	$53,577
WISCONSIN	$80,565,252	$93,015
WYOMING	$6,687,103	$50,000
PUERTO RICO	$221,586,893	$255,829
OUTLYING AREAS:	$18,276,811	$151,874
AMERICAN SAMOA	$3,389,178	$50,000
GUAM	$3,159,234	$1,264
NORTHERN MARIANA	$2,402,880	$50,000
PALAU	$1,525,446	$610
VIRGIN ISLANDS	$7,800,073	$50,000
BIA	$31,247,693	$50,000

OMB Approval No. 0348-0044

BUDGET INFORMATION — Non-Construction Programs

SECTION A – BUDGET SUMMARY

Grant Program Function or Activity (a)	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number (b)	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		
		Federal (c)	Non-Federal (d)	Federal (e)	Non-Federal (f)	Total (g)
1. Education for Homeless Children and Youth	84-196	$	$	$ 407,061	$	$ 407,061
2.						
3.						
4.						
5. TOTALS		$	$	$ 407,061	$	$ 407,061

SECTION B – BUDGET CATEGORIES

6 Object Class Categories	GRANT PROGRAM, FUNCTION OR ACTIVITY (1) Education for Homeless Children and Youth	(2)	(3)	(4)	Total (5)
a. Personnel	$ 115,308	$	$	$	$ 115,308
b. Fringe Benefits	24,207				24,207
c. Travel	14,000				14,000
d. Equipment	1,860				1,860
e. Supplies	14,000				14,000
f. Contractual	199,384				199,384
g. Construction	-0-				-0-
h. Other	10,682				10,682
i. Total Direct Charges (sum of 6a - 6h)	379,441				379,441
j. Indirect Charges (15.5% IDC Rate)	27,620				27,620
k. TOTALS (sum of 6i and 6j)	$ 407,061	$	$	$	$ 407,061
7 Program Income 26	$ -0-	$	$	$ 27	$ -0-

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Standard Form 424A (4-88)

SECTION C - NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES

(a) Grant Program	(b) Applicant	(c) State	(d) Other Sources	(e) TOTALS
8. Education for Homeless Children and Youth	$ -0-	$	$ -0-	$ -0-
9.				
10.				
11.				
12. TOTALS (sum of lines 8 and 11)	$ -0-	$	$ -0-	$ -0-

SECTION D - FORECASTED CASH NEEDS

	Total for 1st Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
13. Federal	$ 407,061	$ 203,531	$	$ 203,530	$
14. NonFederal	-0-				
15. TOTAL (sum of lines 13 and 14)	$ 407,061	$ 203,531	$	$ 203,530	$

SECTION E - BUDGET ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR BALANCE OF THE PROJECT

(a) Grant Program	FUTURE FUNDING PERIODS (Years)			
	(b) First	(c) Second	(d) Third	(e) Fourth
16. Education for Homeless Children and Youth	$ N.A.	$	$	$
17.				
18.				
19.				
20. TOTALS (sum of lines 16 -19)	$	$	$	$

SECTION F - OTHER BUDGET INFORMATION

(Attach additional Sheets if Necessary)

21. Direct Charges: $379,441

22. Indirect Charges: $27,620

23. Remarks

See additional pages that follow for details.

MCKINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT
TITLE VII-B FIFTH YEAR FUNDS

Salaries

Program Director	(1.00 FTE)	36,324
Education Specialist II	(1.00 FTE)	31,848
Staff Services Assistant	(1.00 FTE)	27,012
Adm. Technician II	(1.00 FTE)	20,124
		**115,308

Benefits	FICA	RETIREMENT	HEALTH	WORK COMP	
Program Director	2,724	2,633	1,560	240	7,157
Education Specialist II	2,389	2,309	1,560	240	6,498
Staff Services Ass't	2,026	1,958	1,560	240	5,784
Adm. Technician II	1,509	1,459	1,560	240	4,768
					**24,207

Staff Travel	**14,000
Capital Outlay	
2 Computer Tables	320
1 Executive Chair	280
1 Office Desk	700
1 File Cabinet	200
2 Bookcases	200
1 Printer Table	160
	1,860
Office Supplies and Printing	
Office Supplies	2,000
Media Presentation Development	7,000
Printing	5,000
	**14,000
Contracted Services	
Local Education Agency Grant Program	150,000
Interagency Contract for Homeless Information Clearinghouse	4,000
Technical Assistance Grant Program	34,048
Media Presentation Development (Contracts)	2,550
Contracts for Speakers	595
Handsnet Subscription	300
Satellite Teleconference Fee	2,891
Advisory Task Force Travel	5,000
	199,384
Other	
Facilities Rental	**6,007
Postage	2,340
Telephone	2,335
	**4,675
Total Direct Costs	379,441
Indirect Costs (**Base: $178,197 Fixed Rate: .1550)	27,620
GRAND TOTAL	**$407,061**

BUDGET NARRATIVE
MCKINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT
TITLE VII-B FIFTH YEAR FUNDS

Fifth year McKinney funds, a total of $407,061 for the 91-92 school year, will be used to provide supplementary assistance to homeless children and youth as noted below.

Salaries, including **benefits,** will be used to fund a Program Director, an Educational Specialist II, a Staff Services Assistant, and an Administrative Technician II. These staff members will work as a team to oversee the planning, implementation, and day-to-day operations of the program.

The approximate amount of funds that will be used for this category is $139,515.

Staff travel includes funds set aside for travel to mandatory meetings in Washington, D.C.; to the annual meeting of the National Association of State Coordinators for the Education of Homeless Children and youth; to Region VI conferences on the homeless; and to various trainings, workshops, and conferences. The Educational Program Director, Educational Specialist II, and Staff Services Assistant will be required to travel.

The approximate amount of funds that will be used for this category is $14,000.

Capital outlay funds will be used to purchase the minimum equipment that will be needed to furnish the office spaces of each project staff member.

The approximate amount of funds that will be used for this category is $1,860.

Office supplies and printing costs include the following:

- general office supplies
- materials for development of videotape
- printing costs for documents, training materials, applications, etc.

The approximate amount of funds that will be used for this category is $14,000.

Contracted services include funds for the following:

- grants to Local Education Agencies to provide direct services to homeless students
- contract with Texas Department of Community Affairs (through Interagency Council for Services to the Homeless) to provide a portion of the funds to establish and support a clearinghouse that will provide information on numerous services available to the homeless
- grants for educational service centers to provide technical assistance to school districts
- contract for assistance with video production
- contracts for speakers on homeless issues
- subscription to *Handsnet,* a national network that provides up-to-the-minute information regarding legislation and other activities that affect homeless and low-income people

- fee for participation in nationwide teleconference sponsored by National Association of State Coordinators for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth

- travel costs for members of the Advisory Task Force on the Education of Homeless Children and Youth; the Task Force includes experts on homeless children and youth from organizations, agencies, and schools throughout the state

The approximate amount of funds that will be used for this category is $199,384.

Other costs include funds set aside to cover rental costs of office space for project staff who are housed in a building not owned by the State. Also reflected in this category are costs for postage and telephone expense, including costs for an 800-number the project maintains in order to promptly address complaints and resolve disputes regarding the education of homeless children and youth.

The approximate amount of funds that will be used for this category is $10,682.

Indirect costs are earned on $178,197 at a fixed rate of 15.5%, for a total of $27,620. This figure is subject to change as budget adjustments are made throughout the project year.

MCKINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT
TITLE VII-B FOURTH YEAR CARRYOVER FUNDS
1991-92

Contracted Services	
Technical Assistance Grant Program	119,804
GRAND TOTAL	**$119,804**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SF-424A

General Instructions

This form is designed so that application can be made for funds from one or more grant programs. In preparing the budget, adhere to any existing Federal grantor agency guidelines which prescribe how and whether budgeted amounts should be separately shown for different functions or activities within the program. For some programs, grantor agencies may require budgets to be separately shown by function or activity. For other programs, grantor agencies may require a breakdown by function or activity. Sections A,B,C, and D should include budget estimates for the whole project except when applying for assistance which requires Federal authorization in annual or other funding period increments. In the latter case, Sections A,B, C, and D should provide the budget for the first budget period (usually a year) and Section E should present the need for Federal assistance in the subsequent budget periods. All applications should contain a breakdown by the object class categories shown in Lines a-k of Section B.

Section A. Budget Summary
Lines 1-4, Columns (a) and (b)

For applications pertaining to a *single* Federal grant program (Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog number) and *not requiring* a functional or activity breakdown, enter on Line 1 under Column (a) the catalog program title and the catalog number in Column (b).

For applications pertaining to a *single* program *requiring* budget amounts by multiple functions or activities, enter the name of each activity or function on each line in Column (a), and enter the catalog number in Column (b). For applications pertaining to multiple programs where none of the programs require a breakdown by function or activity, enter the catalog program title on each line in *Column* (a) and the respective catalog number on each line in Column (b).

For applications pertaining to *multiple* programs where one or more programs *require* a breakdown by function or activity, prepare a separate sheet for each program requiring the breakdown. Additional sheets should be used when one form does not provide adequate space for all breakdown of data required. However, when more than one sheet is used, the first page should provide the summary totals by programs.

Lines 1-4, Columns (c) through (g.)

For new applications, leave Columns (c) and (d) blank. For each line entry in Columns (a) and (b), enter in Columns (e), (f), and (g) the appropriate amounts of funds needed to support the project for the first funding period (usually a year).

Lines 1-4, Columns (c) through (g.) (continued)

For continuing grant program applications, submit these forms before the end of each funding period as required by the grantor agency. Enter in Columns (c) and (d) the estimated amounts of funds which will remain unobligated at the end of the grant funding period only if the Federal grantor agency instructions provide for this. Otherwise, leave these columns blank. Enter in columns (e) and (f) the amounts of funds needed for the upcoming period. The amount(s) in Column (g) should be the sum of amounts in Columns (e) and (f).

For supplemental grants and changes to existing grants, do not use Columns (c) and (d). Enter in Column (e) the amount of the increase or decrease of Federal funds and enter in Column (f) the amount of the increase or decrease of non-Federal funds. In Column (g) enter the new total budgeted amount (Federal and non-Federal) which includes the total previous authorized budgeted amounts plus or minus, as appropriate, the amounts shown in Columns (e) and (f). The amount(s) in Column (g) should not equal the sum of amounts in Columns (e) and (f).

Line 5 — Show the totals for all columns used.

Section B Budget Categories

In the column headings (1) through (4), enter the titles of the same programs, functions, and activities shown on Lines 1-4, Column (a), Section A. When additional sheets are prepared for Section A, provide similar column headings on each sheet. For each program, function or activity, fill in the total requirements for funds (both Federal and non-Federal) by object class categories.

Lines 6a-i — Show the totals of Lines 6a to 6h in each column.

Line 6j - Show the amount of indirect cost.

Line 6k - Enter the total of amounts on Lines 6i and 6j. For all applications for new grants and continuation grants the total amount in column (5), Line 6k, should be the same as the total amount shown in Section A, Column (g), Line 5. For supplemental grants and changes to grants, the total amount of the increase or decrease as shown in Columns (1)-(4), Line 6k should be the same as the sum of the amounts in Section A, Columns (e) and (f) on Line 5.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SF-424A *(continued)*

Line 7 – Enter the estimated amount of income, if any, expected to be generated from this project. Do not add or subtract this amount from the total project amount. Show under the program narrative statement the nature and source of income. The estimated amount of program income may be considered by the federal grantor agency in determining the total amount of the grant.

Section C. Non-Federal-Resources

Lines 8-11 – Enter amounts of non-Federal resources that will be used on the grant. If in-kind contributions are included, provide a brief explanation on a separate sheet.

Column (a) – Enter the program titles identical to Column (a), Section A. A breakdown by function or activity is not necessary.

Column (b) – Enter the contribution to be made by the applicant.

Column (c) – Enter the amount of the State's cash and in-kind contribution if the applicant is not a State or State agency. Applicants which are a State or State agencies should leave this column blank.

Column (d) – Enter the amount of cash and in-kind contributions to be made from all other sources.

Column (e) – Enter totals of Columns (b), (c), and (d).

Line 12 — Enter the total for each of Columns (b)-(e). The amount in Column (e) should be equal to the amount on Line 5, Column (f), Section A.

Section D. Forecasted Cash Needs

Line 13 – Enter the amount of cash needed by quarter from the grantor agency during the first year.

Line 14 – Enter the amount of cash from all other sources needed by quarter during the first year

Line 15 – Enter the totals of amounts on Lines 13 and 14.

Section E. Budget Estimates of Federal Funds Needed for Balance of the Project

Lines 16 - 19 – Enter in Column (a) the same grant program titles shown in Column (a), Section A. A breakdown by function or activity is not necessary. For new applications and continuation grant applications, enter in the proper columns amounts of Federal funds which will be needed to complete the program or project over the succeeding funding periods (usually in years). This section need not be completed for revisions (amendments, changes, or supplements) to funds for the current year of existing grants.

If more than four lines are needed to list the program titles, submit additional schedules as necessary.

Line 20 – Enter the total for each of the Columns (b)-(e). When additional schedules are prepared for this Section, annotate accordingly and show the overall totals on this line.

Section F. Other Budget Information

Line 21 – Use this space to explain amounts for individual direct object-class cost categories that may appear to be out of the ordinary or to explain the details as required by the Federal grantor agency.

Line 22 – Enter the type of indirect rate (provisional, predetermined, final or fixed) that will be in effect during the funding period, the estimated amount of the base to which the rate is applied, and the total indirect expense.

Line 23 – Provide any other explanations or comments deemed necessary.

PART III

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SECTION B--BUDGET CATEGORIES

a. Personnel: Show salary and wages to be paid to personnel employed in the project. Fees and expenses for consultants must be included in line f.

b. Fringe Benefits: Include contributions for Social Security, employee insurance, pension plans, etc. Leave blank if fringe benefits applicable to direct salaries and wages are treated as part of the indirect cost rate.

c. Travel: Indicate the amount requested for travel of employees.

d. Equipment: Indicate the cost of nonexpendable personal property which has a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of $5,000 or more per unit.

e. Supplies: Include the cost of consumable supplies and materials to be used in the project. These are all tangible personal property other than equipment.

f. Contractual: Show the amount to be used for (1) procurement contracts (except those which belong on other lines such as supplies and equipment listed above); and (2) payments for consultants and secondary recipient organizations such as affiliates, cooperating institutions, delegate agencies, etc.

g. Construction: Not applicable.

h. Other: Indicate all direct costs not clearly covered by lines a-f above.

i. Total Direct Charges: Show totals for lines a-h.

j. Indirect Charges: Indicate the amount of indirect costs to be charged to the program or project. Explain under budget narrative the indirect cost rate and base.

k. TOTALS (sum of i and j).

CERTIFICATIONS REGARDING LOBBYING; DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS; AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS

Applicants should refer to the regulations cited below to determine the certification to which they are required to attest. Applicants should also review the instructions for certification included in the regulations before completing this form. Signature of this form provides for compliance with certification requirements under 34 CFR Part 82, "New Restrictions on Lobbying," and 34 CFR Part 85, "Government-wide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement) and Government-wide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Grants)." The certifications shall be treated as a material representation of fact upon which reliance will be placed when the Department of Education determines to award the covered transaction, grant, or cooperative agreement.

1. LOBBYING

As required by Section 1352, Title 31 of the U.S. Code, and implemented at 34 CFR Part 82, for persons entering into a grant or cooperative agreement over $100,000, as defined at 34 CFR Part 82, Sections 82.105 and 82.110, the applicant certifies that:

(a) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the making of any Federal grant, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal grant or cooperative agreement;

(b) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal grant or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form - LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions;

(c) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subgrants, contracts under grants and cooperative agreements, and subcontracts) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

2. DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS

As required by Executive Order 12549, Debarment and Suspension, and implemented at 34 CFR Part 85, for prospective participants in primary covered transactions, as defined at 34 CFR Part 85, Sections 85.105 and 85.110 –

A. The applicant certifies that it and its principals:

(a) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;

(b) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(c) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State, or

(d) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application had one or more public transactions (Federal, State, or local) terminated for cause or default; and

B. Where the applicant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, he or she shall attach an explanation to this application.

3. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE (GRANTEES OTHER THAN INDIVIDUALS)

As required by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, and implemented at 34 CFR Part 85, Subpart F, for grantees, as defined at 34 CFR Part 85, Sections 85.605 and 85.610 –

A. The applicant certifies that it will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

(a) Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;

(b) Establishing an on-going drug-free awareness program to inform employees about–

(1) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;

(2) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;

(3) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and

(4) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;

(c) Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph (a);

(d) Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph (a) that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will–

(1) Abide by the terms of the statement; and

(2) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;

(e) Notifying the agency, in writing, within 10 calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph (d)(2) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to: Director, Grants and Contracts Service, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W. (Room 3124, GSA Regional Office

...ilding No. 3), Washington, DC 20202-4571. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;

(f) Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph (d)(2), with respect to any employee who is so convicted—

(1) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or

(2) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;

(g) Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f).

B. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code)

_____

_____

_____

Check ☐ if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here.

DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE (GRANTEES WHO ARE INDIVIDUALS)

As required by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, and implemented at 34 CFR Part 85, Subpart F, for grantees, as defined at 34 CFR Part 85, Sections 85.605 and 85.610 –

A. As a condition of the grant, I certify that I will not engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance in conducting any activity with the grant; and

B. If convicted of a criminal drug offense resulting from a violation occurring during the conduct of any grant activity, I will report the conviction, in writing, within 10 calendar days of the conviction, to: Director, Grants and Contracts Service, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W. (Room 3124, GSA Regional Office Building No. 3), Washington, DC 20202-4571. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I hereby certify that the applicant will comply with the above certifications.

NAME OF APPLICANT	PR/AWARD NUMBER AND/OR PROJECT NAME
Texas Education Agency	84-196 Education for Homeless Children and Youth

PRINTED NAME AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Thomas E. Anderson, Jr. Deputy Commissioner for Operations and Services

SIGNATURE	DATE
Thomas E Anderson Jr	August 16, 1991

DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING ACTIVITIES

Approved by OMB 0348-0046

Complete this form to disclose lobbying activities pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352
(See reverse for public burden disclosure.)

1. Type of Federal Action:	2. Status of Federal Action:	3. Report Type:
☐ a. contract b. grant c. cooperative agreement d. loan e. loan guarantee f. loan insurance	☐ a. bid/offer/application b. initial award c. post-award	☐ a. initial filing b. material change For Material Change Only: year _____ quarter ____ date of last report _____

4. Name and Address of Reporting Entity:	5. If Reporting Entity in No. 4 is Subawardee, Enter Name and Address of Prime:
☐ Prime ☐ Subawardee Tier ____, *if known*: N/A Congressional District, *if known*:	Congressional District, *if known*:
6. Federal Department/Agency:	7. Federal Program Name/Description: CFDA Number, *if applicable*: _____
8. Federal Action Number, *if known*:	9. Award Amount, *if known*: $
10. a. Name and Address of Lobbying Entity (*if individual, last name, first name, MI*):	b. Individuals Performing Services (*including address if different from No. 10a*) (*last name, first name, MI*):

(*attach Continuation Sheet(s) SF-LLL-A, if necessary*)

11. Amount of Payment (*check all that apply*):	13. Type of Payment (*check all that apply*):
$ _____ ☐ actual ☐ planned	☐ a. retainer ☐ b. one-time fee ☐ c. commission ☐ d. contingent fee ☐ e. deferred ☐ f. other; specify: _____
12. Form of Payment (*check all that apply*): ☐ a. cash ☐ b. in-kind; specify: nature _____ value _____	

14. Brief Description of Services Performed or to be Performed and Date(s) of Service, including officer(s), employee(s), or Member(s) contacted, for Payment Indicated in Item 11:

(*attach Continuation Sheet(s) SF-LLL-A, if necessary*)

15. Continuation Sheet(s) SF-LLL-A attached: ☐ Yes ☐ No

16. Information requested through this form is authorized by title 31 U.S.C. section 1352. This disclosure of lobbying activities is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed by the tier above when this transaction was made or entered into. This disclosure is required pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352. This information will be reported to the Congress semi-annually and will be available for public inspection. Any person who fails to file the required disclosure shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Title: _____

Telephone No.: _____ Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COM TION OF SF-LLL, DISCLOSURE C OBBYING ACTIVITIES

This disclosure form shall be completed by the reporting entity, whether subawardee or prime Federal recipient, at the initiation or receipt of a covered Federal action, or a material change to a previous filing, pursuant to title 31 U.S.C. section 1352. The filing of a form is required for each payment or agreement to make payment to any lobbying entity for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with a covered Federal action. Use the SF-LLL-A Continuation Sheet for additional information if the space on the form is inadequate. Complete all items that apply for both the initial filing and material change report. Refer to the implementing guidance published by the Office of Management and Budget for additional information.

1. Identify the type of covered Federal action for which lobbying activity is and/or has been secured to influence the outcome of a covered Federal action.

2. Identify the status of the covered Federal action.

3. Identify the appropriate classification of this report. If this is a followup report caused by a material change to the information previously reported, enter the year and quarter in which the change occurred. Enter the date of the last previously submitted report by this reporting entity for this covered Federal action.

4. Enter the full name, address, city, state and zip code of the reporting entity. Include Congressional District, if known. Check the appropriate classification of the reporting entity that designates if it is, or expects to be, a prime or subaward recipient. Identify the tier of the subawardee, e.g., the first subawardee of the prime is the 1st tier. Subawards include but are not limited to subcontracts, subgrants and contract awards under grants.

5. If the organization filing the report in item 4 checks "Subawardee", then enter the full name, address, city, state and zip code of the prime Federal recipient. Include Congressional District, if known.

6. Enter the name of the Federal agency making the award or loan commitment. Include at least one organizational level below agency name, if known. For example, Department of Transportation, United States Coast Guard.

7. Enter the Federal program name or description for the covered Federal action (item 1). If known, enter the full Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number for grants, cooperative agreements, loans, and loan commitments.

8. Enter the most appropriate Federal identifying number available for the Federal action identified in item 1 (e.g., Request for Proposal (RFP) number; Invitation for Bid (IFB) number; grant announcement number; the contract, grant, or loan award number; the application/proposal control number assigned by the Federal agency). Include prefixes, e.g., "RFP-DE-90-001."

9. For a covered Federal action where there has been an award or loan commitment by the Federal agency, enter the Federal amount of the award/loan commitment for the prime entity identified in item 4 or 5.

10. (a) Enter the full name, address, city, state and zip code of the lobbying entity engaged by the reporting entity identified in item 4 to influence the covered Federal action.

    (b) Enter the full names of the individual(s) performing services, and include full address if different from 10 (a). Enter Last Name, First Name, and Middle Initial (MI).

11. Enter the amount of compensation paid or reasonably expected to be paid by the reporting entity (item 4) to the lobbying entity (item 10). Indicate whether the payment has been made (actual) or will be made (planned). Check all boxes that apply. If this is a material change report, enter the cumulative amount of payment made or planned to be made.

12. Check the appropriate box(es). Check all boxes that apply. If payment is made through an in-kind contribution, specify the nature and value of the in-kind payment.

13. Check the appropriate box(es). Check all boxes that apply. If other, specify nature.

14. Provide a specific and detailed description of the services that the lobbyist has performed, or will be expected to perform, and the date(s) of any services rendered. Include all preparatory and related activity, not just time spent in actual contact with Federal officials. Identify the Federal official(s) or employee(s) contacted or the officer(s), employee(s), or Member(s) of Congress that were contacted.

15. Check whether or not a SF-LLL-A Continuation Sheet(s) is attached.

16. The certifying official shall sign and date the form, print his/her name, title, and telephone number.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 mintues per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0046), Washington D.C. 20503

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DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING ACTIVITIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Approved by OMB
0348-0046

Reporting Entity: _____ Page _____ of _____

N/A

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Standard Form - LLL-A

DEFINITIONS

I. Definition of "Homeless Children and Youth"

Section 103(a)(1)(2) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act defines a homeless individual as:

> one who (1) lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate residence or (2) has a primary nighttime residence in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter for temporary accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill), an institution providing temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

A fixed residence is one that is stationary, permanent, and not subject to change. A regular residence is one which is used on a regular (i.e., nightly) basis. An adequate residence is one which is sufficient for meeting both the physical and psychological needs typically met in home environments. According to the McKinney Act, children who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate residence are considered homeless.

The following situations shall be considered ones in which a child or youth lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate residence, and is considered homeless for the purposes of this State plan:

- a child or youth sleeps at night in a shelter for the homeless (including runaway youth shelters and domestic violence shelters);
- a child or youth sleeps at night in the home of a friend or relative because the child or youth lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate residence;
- a child or youth sleeps at night in a shelter awaiting institutionalization, adoption, foster care, or other placement; and
- a child or youth sleeps at night in a car, tent, an abandoned building, or other place not ordinarily used as a sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Children who qualify for migrant services may be homeless if they otherwise meet the above definition. However, many children who qualify for migrant services are not homeless because they reside in a fixed, regular, and adequate residence.

Section 103(c) of the Act specifically excludes from the definition of homeless individuals any person who is imprisoned or otherwise detained by Act of Congress or State law. Therefore, children who are incarcerated or in Texas Youth Corrections facilities are generally not to be considered homeless.

(See Appendix C, *Questions and Answers on the Education of Homeless Children and Youth,* for additional information on categories of children defined as homeless.)

II. Definition of "Free and Appropriate Public Education"

In the *Nonregulatory Guidance, Subtitle VII-B of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act,* the U.S. Department of Education provides the following definition:

A free, appropriate public education means the educational programs and services that are provided the children of a resident of a State, and that are consistent with State school attendance laws (Section 721(1)). It includes educational services for which the child meets eligibility criteria, such as compensatory education programs for the disadvantaged, and educational programs for the handicapped and for students with limited English proficiency; programs in vocational education; programs for the gifted and talented; and school meal programs (Section 722(e)(5)).

Based on the Act's definition, "free and appropriate public education" in Texas means the provision of services for which the child would be eligible if not homeless in the same manner as that provided to other students who are similarly eligible for the service. Therefore, homeless children shall be eligible for transportation services, compensatory education services, bilingual education services, special education services, school meal programs, preschool programs, or any other programs offered by the local school district for which the homeless child or youth is otherwise eligible.

III. Definition of "School-Age"

In Texas, individuals who are over the age of five and under the age of 21 years on the first day of September of any scholastic year are considered eligible for school enrollment. However, school age, for the purposes of this plan, exceeds these limits whenever the district offers services to children younger or older than the required ages. For instance, if the district offers a preschool program to three- and four-year-olds, then homeless three- and four-year-olds shall be considered to be of school age if they would otherwise qualify for the district's preschool program. Since State Board of Education Rule 89.220(a) requires that special education services be available to handicapped three- and four-year-olds, handicapped homeless three- and four-year-olds are also eligible for special education and shall be considered to be of school age. Similarly, State Board of Education Rule 89.220(b) requires that special education services be available to visually impaired and hearing impaired children from birth. Therefore, homeless children with these handicapping conditions are similarly eligible for services from birth.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN PREVIOUS PLAN

I. Difficulty with data collection

Original problem: At the time the homeless education program began, three barriers presented obstacles to data collection: 1) there were no available data to indicate how many homeless children and youth did not access shelter services, yet service providers indicated that a significant number of homeless children and youth were not served by shelters; 2) the sheer size and diversity of Texas presented a subtantial obstruction to coordination of data collection efforts; and 3) the temporary nature of homelessness made the collection and maintenance of unduplicated counts an onerous task.

Previous efforts to address the problem: In December 1988, a survey was conducted to collect data on the number of homeless children and youth in Texas. The survey yielded a count of homeless children and youth receiving shelter services on one day in December. The count did not include the numbers of homeless children and youth who were living in settings other than shelters. Additional data were obtained from selected shelters related to average length of stay and recidivism rates so that annual projections could be obtained. The survey also provided information concerning the extent to which homeless children and youth were in school, the reasons homeless children were not in school, and the educational needs of homeless students. This effort did not produce an unduplicated count.

To more fully comply with the provisions of the McKinney Act, in January 1989 the Texas Education Agency contracted with 19 of the 20 regional education service centers in the State. These service centers agreed to assist in the data collection effort by collecting information on homeless children and youth within their service areas. Many of the education service centers subcontracted with agencies that provided direct services to homeless children and their families. Some education service centers employed personnel to go into shelters and other areas known to have significant numbers of homeless persons to identify and collect data on homeless children.

Because previous data collection efforts indicated that many homeless children were denied enrollment because of a lack of records (particularly immunization records), the data collection effort was structured to facilitate the enrollment of these students while simultaneously generating an unduplicated count and an extensive database on the needs of homeless children in Texas. When a homeless child was identified, if possible, data were collected that would facilitate the enrollment of the child in school. These data were maintained in a confidential database within the office of the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth. Schools were given a toll-free number through which they could verify a child's immunization record and eligibility for enrollment in Texas schools (if the child had been included in the database).

The data collection effort was only partially successful. Unduplicated information was collected; however, previous data collection efforts suggested that only a fraction of the homeless children and youth living in Texas were included in the database. Many shelters and service providers did not choose to participate in the project because they lacked staff to complete the data forms. Some service providers did not participate because they were concerned about confidentiality issues, despite the assurances provided by the Texas Education Agency. Some education service centers had difficulty identifying agencies that served homeless children and youth in their regions. Ultimately, the amount of money made available in contracts and subcontracts was insufficient to generate the quantity and quality of data that were sought.

The information collected through the project helped pinpoint the reasons homeless children were experiencing difficulty enrolling, attending, and achieving success in school. Also, the data allowed the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth to identify specific school districts and specific instances in which homeless children were being denied access to public education, thus prompting technical assistance efforts to ensure compliance with State and Federal laws.

In 1990, several issues led to the decision to terminate the data collection projection in favor of a less extensive alternative:

- Coordination with the Texas Department of Health led to the expanded use of an immunization record service. In situations in which a parent knew the name of the clinic or doctor's office where a child had been immunized, the Texas Department of Health would track, verify, and issue a new copy of the child's immunization record. It was hoped that the availability of this service would decrease the need to maintain a database containing the immunization records of homeless students.

- The Texas State Board of Education amended 19 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §129.1 to state that children shall not be denied enrollment because they fail to provide school records. Thus homeless students should be able to enroll in school without the information related to previous schooling that had been collected in the database.

- The efforts to reauthorize the McKinney Act suggested that data collection responsibilities would be de-emphasized, if not eliminated, in the new legislation. Therefore, it was anticipated that there would be less of a mandate for the data collection effort. Also, despite mailings to all Texas school districts, the database was used infrequently by schools to confirm birthdates, immunizations, or previous school information.

- The cost of the data collection project was considerable (in relationship to the State's total allocation of Subtitle VII-B dollars). It was determined that the limited resources could best be spent in improving the availability of and access to services that might help homeless students achieve success in school.

Problems that continue to exist: Even though Public Law 101-645 amended the McKinney Act to allow the use of random sampling or other statistical methods for counting homeless students, data collection continues to pose significant problems. The identification of homeless children who do not live in shelters continues to be difficult. Also, the size and diversity of Texas complicate efforts to identify representative samples.

The mandate(s):

Section 722(d)(1) and (3) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

The Coordinator of Education of Homeless Children and Youth in each State shall--

(1) once every two years gather data on the number and location of homeless children and youth in the State, and such data gathering shall include the number of homeless children and homeless youths enrolled in schools in the State, determined through random sampling or other statistical methods that ensure that such children and youths are not overly identified as being homeless, the nature and extent of problems of access to, and placement of, homeless children and homeless youth in elementary and secondary schools, the difficulties in identifying the special needs of such children, and any progress made by the State educational agency and local educational agencies within the State in addressing such problems and difficulties;

(3) prepare and submit to the Secretary not later than December 31, 1991, and on December 31 of every second year thereafter a report on the data gathered pursuant to paragraph (1); to the extent that reliable current data is (sic) available in the State, each coordinator described in this subsection may use such data to fulfill the requirements of paragraph (1).

Section 722(e)(1)(F) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(1) Each State shall adopt a plan to provide for the education of each homeless child or homeless youth within the State which will contain provisions designed to--

(F) address problems set forth in the report provided to the Secretary under subsection (d)(3).

Section 723(e)(1) and (2) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

Each State educational agency that receives a grant under this Section for any fiscal year shall, as part of the plan of the State submitted under Section 722(c)(4), provide to Secretary data concerning--

(1) the number of homeless children and homeless youths served with assistance provided under the grant under this Section; and

(2) a description of the success of the program under this Section in allowing homeless children and homeless youths to enroll in, attend, and succeed in school.

New activities and time lines:

1. In October 1991, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will develop/update an extensive list of agencies that provide services to homeless children and youth. The list will include shelter providers, community action agencies, food banks, religious organizations, and other public and private agencies. A database will be developed that includes contact persons, addresses, phone numbers, the names of associated schools, and services provided by the agency.

2. In November 1991, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will conduct a one-day count of homeless children and youth in Texas. The one-day count will include a survey of all agencies included on the updated list of service providers. Shelter agencies will be asked for a count of children sleeping in their facilities on November 13, 1991. Shelter providers will also be asked for a count of children who might have received services from their facilities on November 13, 1991, but were not being sheltered. Community action agencies and other agencies will be asked for a count of homeless children served on November 13, 1991. They will also be asked to estimate the number of homeless children and youth in their county.

3. The November 13, 1991 survey will include information about the number of homeless children and youth who are attending school and the educational needs of those students. Also, the survey will include information about the number of homeless children and youth who are not attending school and the reasons for nonattendance.

4. In November 1991, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will supervise the administration of a phone survey to a stratified sampling of service providers to determine annual numbers of homeless children and youth served and to determine the appropriate multiplier for converting one-day count data into annual count data.

5. In December 1991, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will submit a report to the U.S. Department of Education providing the following information: 1) estimates of the number of homeless children and youth in Texas by age and by location; 2) number of homeless children and youth enrolled in school in Texas; 3) the nature and extent of problems of access to and placement of homeless children and youth in elementary and secondary schools; 4) the difficulties in identifying the special needs of such children; and 5) progress made by the Texas Education Agency and local education agencies within Texas in addressing such problems and difficulties.

II. Difficulty enrolling in school due to issues concerning prior school records, immunizations and screenings, residency, and guardianship

Original problem: Several barriers to the enrollment of homeless children and youth were identified, including schools' reluctance to admit students who 1) could not produce prior school records, immunization records, birth certificates, report cards from previous school(s) attended, and/or tuberculosis screenings; 2) did not meet the school district's interpretation of residency requirements; 3) were living in the district with someone other than a parent or legal guardian and could not provide documentation that would prove the student was not residing in the district solely for the purpose of attending the district's public schools; and/or 4) did not have a parent/legal guardian who could/would sign enrollment forms .

Previous efforts to address the problem: The Texas Education Agency took the steps noted below to address problems related to prior school records, immunization/screening records, residency issues, and guardianship issues:

- prepared and disseminated a letter from the Commissioner of Education (see Appendix G) explaining that residency issues could not be used to prohibit the enrollment of homeless students;
- prepared and disseminated *Questions and Answers on the Education of Homeless Children in Texas* (see Appendix C) that provided answers, along with authority references, to commonly asked questions regarding the enrollment of homeless children and youth;
- prepared and disseminated the *Campus Self-Assessment Guide for Educating Homeless Students*, designed to help schools identify issues and strategies for improving educational services to homeless children and youth, including issues related to Federal and State laws and rules concerning the enrollment of homeless children and youth;
- prepared legislative recommendations that led to the amendment of §21.031(c) and (d) of the Texas Education Code regarding the admission of children to Texas public schools (see Appendix E);
- prepared recommendations for State Board of Education Rule changes that led to the amendment of 19 TAC §129.1 to state that children shall not be denied enrollment or be removed solely because they fail to provide school records (see Appendix G);
- conducted training sessions at regional education service centers and professional conferences throughout Texas regarding the enrollment of homeless children and youth; and

- contracted with nine regional education service centers for the provision of technical assistance to school districts related to the mandates of Federal and State laws and rules concerning the education of homeless children and youth.

Problems that continue to exist: Despite efforts to resolve residency issues through policy interpretations, new State laws, and State Board of Education rule changes, a small percentage of service providers report that homeless children may continue to confront these barriers. Nine percent of respondents to the March 1991 survey (see Appendix D) indicated that many homeless students continue to have difficulty because local district procedures require rent receipts, utility receipts, or other documentation of residency. Only 6 percent responded that many children living in shelters have difficulty enrolling due to residency requirements. Thirteen percent felt that homeless children who live outdoors or with friends or relatives may continue to have difficulty verifying their residence to a school district. The recent change in state law may further decrease the extent to which residency issues are barriers to the enrollment of homeless children and youth.

A small percentage of service providers reported that homeless children continue to face enrollment barriers related to guardianship issues. Nine percent of service providers indicated that schools deny the enrollment of many homeless students for the following reasons: 1) the district requires that student caretakers (other than parents) acquire legal guardianship through a court of law, or the district requires student caretakers to sign enrollment documents, or 2) the district refuses to admit youth who do not live with an adult. Eleven percent of the respondents indicated that districts refused the enrollment of many runaway children who did not have their parents' permission to enroll in school. Again, recent changes in State law may further decrease the extent to which guardianship issues are barriers to the enrollment of homeless children and youth in coming years.

Even though State Board of Education rules related to records' requirements were changed in September 1990, the March 1991 survey indicated that the acquisition of previous school records continued to be a major obstacle to the enrollment of many homeless students. Almost one-fourth of the service providers surveyed indicated that the acquisition of birth certificates caused many homeless students difficulty as they attempted to enroll in school. Twenty-three percent of the service providers indicated that many homeless students have difficulty enrolling because they cannot attain drop slips (withdrawal forms) or other documents from the previous school. Twenty-two percent of the service providers indicated that many homeless children have difficulty acquiring previous school records because the students did not return books or pay fines.

The results of the March 1991 survey indicated that immunization requirements continue to pose the most significant barrier to the enrollment of homeless children and youth. Even though State laws and rules regarding school records were changed, school districts are still required to obtain verification of immunizations for every student. School districts are allowed (but not required) to give a 30-day grace period during which students can obtain documentation of immunizations. Twenty-four percent of the service providers surveyed reported that many homeless students experience difficulty enrolling in school because of problems in acquiring needed immunizations. However, even when homeless students have been previously immunized, they still have difficulty enrolling in school. Thirty percent of those surveyed indicated that the length of time required to acquire records of previous immunizations was a barrier to the enrollment of many homeless students.

The mandate(s):

Section 721(1)(2) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

It is the policy of the Congress that--

(1) each State educational agency shall assure that each child of a homeless individual and each homeless youth have access to a free, appropriate public education which would be provided to the children of a resident of a State and is consistent with the State school attendance laws;

(2) in any State that has a residency requirement as a component of its compulsory attendance laws or other laws, regulations, practices, or policies that may act as a barrier to the enrollment, attendance, or success in school of homeless children and homeless youth, the State will review and undertake steps to revise such laws, regulations, practices, or policies to assure that the children of homeless individuals and homeless youth are afforded a free and appropriate public education.

Section 722(c)(2) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(2) to provide activities for and services to homeless children and homeless youths that enable such children and youths to enroll in, attend, and achieve success in school.

Sections 722(e)(1)(G) and (H) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(G) address problems with respect to the education of homeless children and homeless youths including problems caused by
  (i) transportation issues; and
  (ii) enrollment delays which are caused by--
    (I) immunization requirements;
    (II) residency requirements;
    (III) lack of birth certificates, school records, or other documentation; or
    (IV) guardianship issues;

(H) demonstrate that the State and local educational agencies in the State have developed and will review and revise policies to remove barriers to the enrollment and retention of homeless children and homeless youths in schools of the State.

Section 722(e)(6) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(6) Any record ordinarily kept by the school, including immunization records, academic records, birth certificates, guardianship records, and evaluations for special services or programs of each homeless child or youth shall be maintained--
  (A) so that the records are available, in a timely fashion, when a child or youth enters a new school district; and
  (B) in a manner consistent with Section 438 of the General Education Provisions Act.

Section 722(e)(9) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(9) Each State and local educational agency shall review and revise any policies that may act as barriers to the enrollment of homeless children and youth in schools selected in accordance with paragraph (3). In reviewing and revising such policies, consideration shall be given to issues concerning transportation, requirements of immunization, residency, birth certificates, school records, or other documentation, and guardianship. Special attention shall be given to ensuring the enrollment and attendance of homeless children and youths who are not currently attending school.

New activities and time lines:

1. During the 1991-92 and the 1992-93 school years, education service centers participating in the *Staff Development, Program Planning, and Service Coordination for Educating Homeless Students* project will conduct activities to inform school district personnel (specifically attendance officers, secretaries, registrars, at-risk coordinators, counselors, and principals) of requirements and best practices related to the enrollment and identification of homeless children and youth. Specific activities may include:

   a. dissemination of Texas Education Agency policy documents to public schools and school personnel;

   b. workshops for secretaries, registrars, and/or principals;

   c. dissemination of best practices related to the enrollment of homeless children through newsletters; and/or

   d. other activities identified by the education service center.

2. During the 1991-92 and the 1992-93 school years, education service centers participating in the *Staff Development, Program Planning, and Service Coordination for Educating Homeless Students* project will assist school campuses with the development and implementation of plans that reduce the barriers that inhibit the enrollment, attendance, and school success of homeless students, and that maximize the involvement of homeless parents in the education of their children. Specific activities may include the following:

   a. technical assistance for schools in using the *Campus Self-Assessment Guide for Educating Homeless Students* or other systems for assessing need;

   b. technical assistance for schools in revising at-risk plans to respond to the needs of homeless students;

   c. technical assistance for schools in reviewing and revising local policies, procedures, and practices that inhibit the enrollment, attendance, and school success of homeless students;

   d. evaluation of campus efforts to respond to the identified needs of homeless students; and/or

   e. other activities identified by the education service center.

3. During the 1991-92 and the 1992-93 school years, education service centers participating in the *Staff Development, Program Planning, and Service Coordination for Educating Homeless Students* project will provide resources for the provision of activities and services to homeless children and youth that enable such children and youth to enroll in, attend, and achieve success in school when such activities and services are not otherwise available in the school district, and such activities and services are not mandated by Federal law, State law, State Board of Education rule, or local policy. Specific activities may include the following:

   a. provision of funds for obtaining immunizations, birth certificates, or other enrollment-related items for homeless children and youth; and/or

b. other activities identified by the education service center.

4. By January 1, 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will develop a long-range plan for using the Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) to facilitate transfer of school, immunization, screening, and birth records for all children and youth. PEIMS is a mainframe system that will include personally identifiable information on all students in Texas. Utilization of the PEIMS will enable prompt and complete transfer of student records (within the State), which will eliminate most enrollment problems. The plan will be developed in coordination with the Director of the PEIMS Division of the Texas Education Agency.

5. By December 1, 1991, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will develop and submit to the State Board of Education a proposed change to 19 TAC §129.1 regarding free attendance. The change, in accordance with the authority provided the State Board of Education by the Texas Education Code (TEC) §21.0313, would require that school districts use telecommunications equipment available within school offices to acquire student records when needed to ensure immediate student enrollment and/or appropriate placement. Also, the amendment would require the use of available telecommunications equipment to transmit school records needed by other school districts to ensure immediate enrollment and/or appropriate placement. The rule change would not require schools to acquire new telecommunications equipment. The change would require only that schools use existing equipment (including telephones, facsimile machines, and computers) to communicate information that facilitates the prompt enrollment and appropriate placement of students.

6. By March 1, 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will develop (in coordination with representatives of the Texas Department of Health) a legislative recommendation that would allow homeless children (as well as other children in families with incomes below the poverty line) to acquire Texas birth certificates without charge.

7. By June 1, 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will prepare a legislative recommendation for approval of the State Board of Education related to enrollment policies and procedures. The legislation will be similar to Senate Bill 1493, introduced in the 72nd Texas Legislature by Senator Gonzalo Barrientos (see Appendix F). Key features of the legislation would include the following:

   a. schools would be required to enroll students immediately, regardless of the absence of immunization records, health screening records, proof of guardianship, records from schools previously attended, outstanding library or other fines, or a lack of services in the district;

   b. schools would be required to enroll homeless students regardless of the absence of proof of permanent residence; and

   c. schools would be required to assist homeless students and their families in obtaining birth certificates, immunizations, school records, or other needed documentation as required by any law, rule, or policy.

8. By January 3, 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will meet with representatives of the Texas Association of School Boards (TASB) to review policies (made available to members through the association's policy service) that relate to the enrollment of homeless children and youth. Recommendations will be made for revising policies that may not foster compliance with Federal and State

laws related to the education of homeless children. Because a large percentage of school districts subscribe to the TASB policy service, any policy changes which result from working through this organization will be disseminated to and may be adopted by hundreds of school districts throughout Texas.

9. By October 1, 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will work with the Division of Accreditation to develop a system for reviewing enrollment policies and practices regarding homeless children and youth as part of the accreditation process. Such a system will include probes to ensure that local policies and practices are in compliance with Federal and State mandates regarding homeless children and youth and promote every child's access to free and appropriate public education.

III. Choice of schools

Original problem: Many homeless children and youth remain in the same city when they lose their homes. However, some may have a temporary residence that is in a neighboring school district or in a different campus attendance zone. In some cases, continued attendance at the school attended prior to becoming homeless may be desirable because of the potential to reduce the number of transitions, maintain social relationships, and continue special services. On the other hand, issues related to distance, the time of the school year, and available services may suggest that it is preferable for some homeless students to attend the school where the temporary residence is located.

Prior to the McKinney Act, survey results indicated that some homeless students were not given the option of attending the school in the district where the shelter or temporary residence was located. Similarly, some homeless students were denied the opportunity to attend the school of origin (the school attended prior to becoming homeless). Even though many school districts served homeless students in both settings, there was no clear policy that required placement decisions to be based upon the best interest of the homeless child. When decisions were made to allow a child to continue attending the school of origin, frequently there were further problems related to distance and transportation.

Previous efforts to address the problem: On July 5, 1989, the Commissioner of Education disseminated a letter (see Appendix G) to all superintendents in Texas, explaining that "...the temporary nature of a child's or youth's living arrangement should have no impact on the student's ability to enroll in public schools in Texas."

In September 1989, a television program was broadcast for school districts and service centers in which the choice of schools issue was explained as outlined in the original *Texas State Plan for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth.* It was explained that homeless parents can unilaterally make the determination that it is in the best interest of their child to attend the school where the shelter or temporary residence is located. On the other hand, the decision that it is in the best interest of the child to attend the school of origin can only be made through the agreement of parents, the administrator of the school of origin, and the administrator of the school district in which the student temporarily resides.

In January 1991, a document listing questions and answers related to the education of homeless children and youth was disseminated to all superintendents in Texas. Question/Answer 2.1 of the document explained that placement decisions regarding the education of homeless children must be made with the single consideration of the best interest of the child.

Problems that continue to exist: In a survey of homeless service providers and advocates conducted in March 1991, 8 percent of the respondents indicated that many homeless children continued to experience great difficulty due to refusals of schools to re-enroll or continue the enrollment of homeless students in the school of origin, even when attendance at the previous school is in the student's best interest. Another 7 percent of the respondents indicated that a few homeless children continued to experience great difficulty with this problem.

Related to the choice of attending the school where the temporary residence is located, only 6 percent of the respondents indicated that many homeless children continued to experience great difficulty due to refusals by schools to enroll students who were living in temporary residences within their school district or attendance area. Only 4 percent of the respondents indicated that a few homeless children continued to experience great difficulty with this problem.

The majority of respondents found that choice of schools issues were not posing any difficulties or only minor difficulties for most homeless children and youth. When it is in the best interest of children to attend the previous school, homeless children are generally given the option of doing so. When it is in the best interest of children to attend the school where the shelter is located, homeless children are given the option of doing so. However, the fact that even a few homeless children may continue to experience difficulty with choice of schools issues is significant and deserves attention.

The mandate(s):

Section 722(e)(3)(A)(B)(C) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(A) The local educational agency of each homeless child and each homeless youth shall either--
  (i) continue the child's or youth's education in the school of origin
    (I) for the remainder of the academic year; or
    (II) in any case in which a family becomes homeless between academic years, for the following academic year; or
  (ii) enroll the child or youth in any school that nonhomeless students who live in the attendance area in which the child or youth is actually living are eligible to attend; whichever is in the child's best interest or the youth's best interest.

(B) In determining the best interests of the child or youth for purposes of making a school assignment under paragraph (A), consideration shall be given to a request made by a parent regarding school selection.

(C) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "school of origin" shall mean the school that the child or youth attended when permanently housed, or the school in which the child or youth was last enrolled.

Section 722(e)(4) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(4) The choice regarding placement shall be made regardless of whether the child or youth is living with the homeless parents or has been temporarily placed elsewhere by the parents.

New activities and time lines:

1. By January 1, 1992, the Texas Education Agency will disseminate an addendum to the questions and answers document distributed in January 1991. The addendum will be disseminated to all school superintendents and will include a further explanation of

choice of schools issues. Specifically, the document will explain the following: a) in determining the best interest of the child, consideration shall be given to a request made by a parent regarding school selection; b) the choice of schools provision applies to inter- and intra-district transfers; c) the school of origin should be considered to be either the school the child attended when permanently housed or the school in which the child was last enrolled; and d) when students become homeless during the summer, the choice of schools options must be made available for the following school year.

2. Beginning in July 1991, all applications from school districts for funds through the Texas Education Agency's McKinney Homeless Assistance Act grant will include an assurance that the district shall comply with the provision of Section 722(e)(3) and (4) of the McKinney Act.

3. Beginning in July 1991, all workshops provided by Texas Education Agency staff related to the education of homeless children and youth shall include a discussion of the choice of schools issue and the provisions of Section 722(e)(3) and (4) of the McKinney Act. This will include workshops for school personnel as well as workshops for shelter providers and homeless parents. (See "Issues Previously Addressed", Section IV, page 13, and Section XI, page 34.)

IV. Parent awareness and dispute resolution

Original problem: Prior to the development of the first *Texas State Plan for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth,* many homeless parents did not know that dispute resolution services were available from the Texas Education Agency. Therefore, very few complaints came to the Texas Education Agency related to the education of homeless children. Also, prior to the development of the original State plan, the Texas Education Agency had a complaint resolution procedure; however, staff of the Division of Complaints and Administration had not been provided training related to the provisions of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. Such training was needed to ensure that proper assistance was provided to those seeking school enrollment or the provision of appropriate educational services for homeless children and youth.

Previous efforts to address the problem: During summer 1989, the Division of Complaints and Administration was provided training related to the provisions of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. Also during 1990, considerable coordination took place betweeen the Division of Legal Services and the Division of Special Programs Planning and Implementation related to disputes concerning the education of homeless children and youth. Posters, brochures, workshops, and conferences were used to advertise a toll-free telephone number through which individuals could gain assistance with the enrollment and placement of homeless children and youth. Over 100 cases were mediated in the first year of operation of the toll-free number. Approximately 95 percent of mediation efforts resulted in the placement of homeless students within three days of the initial contact.

Problems that continue to exist: Despite the number of incidents of successful mediation, 15 percent of homeless service providers and advocates surveyed in March 1991 reported that many homeless parents/caretakers continue to have great difficulty with dispute resolution processes because of a lack of awareness of procedures for acquiring assistance through either the local school district or the Texas Education Agency. Only 1 percent of respondents indicated that many students had difficulty with dispute resolution processes. In other words, dispute resolution processes have been effective to the extent that the

parents/caretakers of homeless children know how to initiate the dispute resolution processes.

The mandate(s):

Sections 722(e)(1)(B), (D), and (E) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(B) provide procedures for the prompt resolution of disputes regarding the educational placement of homeless children and youth;

(D) ensure that homeless children and homeless youths who meet the relevant eligibility criteria are able to participate in Federal, State, or local food programs;

(E) ensure that homeless children and homeless youths who meet the relevant eligibility criteria are able to participate in Federal, State, or local before- and after-school care programs and provide for the disclosure of data concerning the participation of such children in such programs in plans submitted by the State after the initial plan of the State.

Section 723(b)(2)(H) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(2) Related activities.-- Not less than 35, nor more than 50, percent of amounts provided under a grant under this Section may be used for activities that may include-

(H) the provision of parent education and training to the parents of homeless children and homeless youths about the rights of and resources available to such children and youths.

New activities and time lines:

1. In August 1991, the Texas Education Agency's Division of Special Programs Planning and Implementation will disseminate new posters and brochures regarding the education of homeless children and youth. The posters and brochures shall be disseminated to public health clinics, shelters, food banks, community action agencies, school attendance offices, public libraries, Department of Human Services offices, and housing authorities. The documents will be produced in both English and Spanish and will provide the following information:

    - children and youth who live in the following settings have the right to enroll in school: 1) a shelter, 2) a campground, car, abandoned building, or other temporary shelter, 3) with a friend or relative because of their family's homelessness, or 4) with a friend or relative because they have run away from home;

    - all children who are at least five years old or under 21 years of age on September 1 of the school year have the right to attend school;

    - all children who have limited proficiency in English or whose families meet income criteria are eligible to attend programs for three- or four-year-old children if offered by their school district;

    - all three- or four-year-old children who meet criteria for special education services are eligible to receive appropriate public education services. (Visually impaired and hearing impaired children are eligible for special services from birth);

    - all children who meet income criteria are eligible for school meal programs and extended-day programs if offered by their school district;

- schools can require children and youth to have up-to-date immunizations prior to school enrollment;

- there is a toll-free number parents can call if they need assistance enrolling their child in school.

2. In September 1991, the Texas Education Agency will disseminate public service announcements to radio stations throughout the State. The radio announcements will be produced in Spanish and English, and will provide much of the same information available in the posters and brochures. The Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will be responsible for developing and disseminating the public service announcements.

3. Beginning in July 1991, all applications from school districts for funds through the Texas Education Agency's McKinney Homeless Assistance Act Grant shall include a description of the strategies that the district shall use to provide the parents/caretakers of homeless children and youth education and training about the rights of and resources available to their children.

4. During the 1991-92 and the 1992-93 school years, education service centers participating in the *Staff Development, Program Planning, and Service Coordination for Educating Homeless Students* project will conduct activities to increase the awareness of parents and caretakers of homeless children of their rights and responsibilities regarding public education. Specific activities will include the following:

   a. dissemination of posters and brochures (developed by the Texas Education Agency) that concern the education of homeless children and that advertise the toll-free number for the Office for Education of Homeless Children and Youth; and

   b. provision of workshops for social service agencies that serve homeless children and their families regarding the rights and responsibilities of parents and caretakers related to the education of homeless children and youth.

   Additional activites may include the following:

   c. establishment of local phone numbers that parents or advocates can call to obtain assistance in enrolling homeless children and youth;

   d. provision of workshops for social service agencies that serve homeless children and families regarding special education referral and evaluation processes; and/or

   e. other activities identified by education service centers.

5. In January 1992, the Texas Education Agency will disseminate public service announcements to television stations throughout the State. The television announcements will be produced in Spanish and English, and will provide much of the same information available in the posters and brochures. The Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will be responsible for developing and disseminating the public service announcements.

6. During the 1991-92 and the 1992-93 school years, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will provide workshops at conferences for shelter and other social service providers to encourage advocacy for the educational rights of homeless children and youth. Workshops will provide information about the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and other State laws and rules related to the education of homeless children and youth. Workshops will provide participants with information about strategies for informing the parents/caretakers of homeless children about their rights and responsibilities related to the education of their children. Minimally, workshops will be provided at the U.S. Region VI Homelessness Conference, the Texas Homeless Network Conference, and meetings of Child Protective Services workers.

7. Prior to September 1991, the Texas Education Agency's Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will provide updated training for the Division of Complaints and Administration related to the amended McKinney Act (Public Law 101-645) and policy documents distributed by the Division of Special Programs Planning and Implementation related to the education of homeless children and youth. Included in the training will be information about access to Federal, State, and local food programs and extended-day programs.

8. Beginning in July 1991, the Texas Education Agency's Educational Program Director for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth will implement the following procedure when mediation fails to resolve disputes. The procedure will be submitted for the approval of the Commissioner of Education. Minimally, the written procedure will include the following steps:

   - receipt of a written complaint specifying that a homeless child or youth was denied access to a free and appropriate public education;
   - notification of the school district(s) named in the complaint within two (2) working days of the receipt of the complaint;
   - investigation of the complaint by the Texas Education Agency's Division of Special Programs Planning and Implementation within seven (7) working days of the receipt of the complaint. Investigation may include phone conversations with involved parties, requests for documentation, and/or site visits;
   - presentation to the Commissioner of Education (or his designee) of findings regarding the complaint within ten (10) working days of the receipt of the complaint;
   - issuance of findings regarding the complaint to the individual who filed the complaint and to school district(s) named in the complaint within twelve (12) working days of the receipt of the complaint. If findings indicate that the school district acted in violation of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act or State laws or rules related to the education of homeless children, the school district shall be directed to provide corrective actions within a specified time line. If findings indicate that the school district did not act in violation of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act or State laws or rules related to the education of homeless children, the parties involved in the complaint will be offered mediation services through the Division of Special Programs Planning and Implementation;
   - follow-up on the status of the student(s) involved in the complaint at 30 days and at 90 days following the receipt of the complaint;

- submission of written complaint files to the Division of Complaints and Administration and to the Division of Accreditation after resolution and follow-up activities.

V. Academic needs

Original problem: A December 1988 survey revealed that shelter directors throughout Texas believed that many homeless children and youth have academic needs that are caused (at least in part) by the amount of time the student is not attending school or the lack of instructional continuity resulting from movement between schools. Many homeless students are of average or above-average intelligence. Many have performed well in school prior to the disruptions caused by their homelessness. Frequent moves related to homelessness may result in unmet academic needs for some of these students. In situations in which a child is in school only a month or two, classroom teachers generally do not have adequate time to identify and appropriately respond to the specific academic deficits of homeless children before they move. A homeless child or youth who is no longer experiencing success in school is less likely to be motivated to go to school or to give maximum effort while there.

Also, some homeless children may not have the same experiential background of children who have lived in more permanent surroundings. Since school programs typically presume that children have a common core of background experiences, some homeless children may immediately encounter a disadvantage as they enter the school system. Many schools do not have adequate strategies to respond to such challenges. Although they may sometimes exhibit some of the characteristics of children in special education programs, most of these students are not handicapped. Their lack of language skills or other school-related skill is due primarily to their different experiential background, not to a handicapping condition.

Previous efforts to address the problem: Through technical assistance efforts, the Texas Education Agency has encouraged school districts to implement strategies that respond to the academic needs of homeless students. In conferences and workshops, school personnel have been provided strategies to quickly identify gaps in learning that may be the result of multiple transitions between schools, to identify learning strengths, and to use areas of strength to close the gaps in learning so that students can continue to achieve their potential in school. In the *Campus Self-Assessment Guide for the Education of Homeless Students*, a variety of strategies are suggested, such as integrating homeless students with their peers, providing tutoring, and adjusting pupil:teacher ratios to provide adequate opportunities to assess and respond to the needs of homeless students.

Schools also have been encouraged to ensure that homeless students have access to preschool programs if they otherwise qualify for these programs. In Texas, any school district may offer prekindergarten programs for three- or four-year-old children. However, such programs must be offered if there are more than 15 students who are eligible for the program. To be eligible for enrollment in a prekindergarten class, a child must be at least three years of age and must be either unable to speak and comprehend the English language or be a member of a family whose income is at or below subsistence level. Access to such preschool programs ensures that homeless students will have the experiential background necessary to gain full benefit from later school experiences.

Problems that continue to exist: Even though some schools have modified their strategies, many schools do not have adequate resources to provide the quantity and quality of educational support needed to ensure the educational success of homeless children. Many

schools would like to expand tutoring programs to better respond to the needs of homeless students. Others would like to reduce the child:adult ratio in classes by adding instructional aides. Unfortunately, limited fiscal resources have prevented many schools from implementing such strategies. In the March 1991 survey of service providers, 20 percent indicated that lack of access to tutorial services during or after school was causing many homeless children great difficulty. Similarly, 21 percent of service providers reported that lack of access to small classes that provide individual attention caused great difficulty for many homeless children. Seventeen percent of service providers reported that many homeless children of preschool age had great difficulty obtaining access to preschool programs.

The mandate(s):

Section 722(c)(6) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(6) if amounts appropriated for the applicable fiscal year exceed the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1990 under this Section, to provide grants to local educational agencies for purposes of this Section, and if such amounts appropriated do not exceed the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1990, the State education agency, at the discretion of such agency, may provide such grants.

Section 723(a)(1) and (3) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(1) Grantees and purpose of grants.--The State educational agency shall, in accordance with Section 722(c)(6) and from amounts made available to such agency under Section 722, make grants to local educational agencies for the purpose of facilitating the enrollment, attendance and success of homeless children and youths in schools.

(3) Regular academic program.--Services provided under this Section are not intended to replace the regular academic program.

Section 723(b)(1) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(1) Primary activities.--Not less than 50 percent of amounts provided under a grant under this Section shall be used to provide tutoring, remedial education services, or other education services to homeless children or homeless youths.

Section 723(b)(2)(A),(E),(G) and (M) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(2) Related activities.--Not less than 35, nor more than 50, percent of amounts provided under a grant under this Section may be used for activities that may include--

(A) the provision of expedited evaluations of the strengths and needs of homeless children and homeless youths, including needs and eligibility for programs and services (including gifted and talented programs, special education programs, programs for students with limited English proficiency, and remedial services);

(E) the provision of developmentally appropriate early childhood programs for preschool age children;

(G) where necessary, the payment of fees and other costs associated with tracking, obtaining, and transferring records necessary to enroll homeless children or homeless youths in school, including birth certificates, immunization records, academic records, guardianship records, and evaluations for special programs or services;

(M) the adaptation of space and the purchase of supplies for nonschool facilities made available under subsection (a)(2) to provide services under this subsection.

Section 723(c)(1-2) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(1) Basis.--Except as provided in Section 722(g)(3)(B), from amounts appropriated for each fiscal year under Section 722(g), the State educational agency may award grants under this Section to local educational agencies submitting an application under subsection (d) on the basis of the need of such agencies.

(2) Determination.--In determining need under paragraph (1), the State educational agency may consider the number of homeless children and homeless youth enrolled in preschool, elementary, and secondary schools within the area served by the agency, and shall consider the needs of such children and youth, and the ability of the agency to meet such needs. Such agency may also consider--

(A) the extent to which the proposed use of funds would facilitate the enrollment, retention, and educational success of homeless children and youth;

(B) the extent to which the application reflects coordination with other local and State agencies that serve homeless children and youth, as well as the State Plan required by Section 722(e);

(C) the extent to which the applicant exhibits in the application and in current practice a commitment to education of all homeless children and youth in its jurisdiction; and

(D) other criteria as the agency determines appropriate.

Section 723(d)(1)(3) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(1) In general.--A local educational agency that desires to receive a grant under this Section shall submit an application to the State educational agency at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the State agency may reasonably require according to guidelines issued by the Secretary. Each such application shall include--

(A) a description of the services and programs for which assistance is sought and the problems sought to be addressed through the provision of such services and programs;

(B) assurances that the applicant complies with or will use requested funds to come into compliance with paragraphs (3) through (9) of Section 722(e);

(C) an assurance that assistance under the grant will supplement and not supplant funds used before the award of the grant for purposes of providing services to homeless children and homeless youths; and

(D) a description of policies and procedures that the agency will implement to ensure that activities carried out by the agency will not isolate or stigmatize homeless children and homeless youth.

(3)[sic] Term of Awards.-- Grants awarded under this Section shall be for terms not to exceed two years.

New activities and time lines:

1. In July 1991, and each year thereafter in which funds are available, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth, within the Texas Education Agency, will develop, advertise, and disseminate a request for applications for local educational agency grants for the education of homeless children and youth, as specified under Section 723 of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. All amounts allocated to the Texas Education Agency under the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act that exceed the amount allocated for the Federal government's fiscal year 1990 shall be reserved exclusively for the grant program authorized under Section 723 of the Act. For the 1991-92 school year, it is anticipated that the Texas Education Agency will be allocated approximately $150,000 more than was received in fiscal year 1990. Therefore, $150,000 will be set aside for the purposes of Section 723 for the 1991-92

school year. It is anticipated that the Texas Education Agency will provide subgrants to three local educational agencies, not to exceed $50,000 each.

In accordance with Section 723(b)(1), at least 50 percent of each subgrant must be used to provide tutoring, remedial education services, or other educational services to homeless children and youth. Local educational agencies or education service centers that wish to receive a subgrant from this program shall submit an application to the Texas Education Agency that includes a description of the services and programs for which assistance is sought and the problems to be addressed through the provision of such services and programs. The application must contain the following: 1) assurances that the applicant complies with or will use requested funds to come into compliance with paragraphs (3) through (9) of Section 722(e), 2) an assurance that assistance under the grant will supplement and not supplant funds used before the award of the grant for purposes of providing services to homeless children and youths, and 3) a description of policies and procedures that the agency will implement to ensure that activities carried out by the agency will not isolate or stigmatize homeless children and homeless youth.

Subgrants will be awarded for up to two-year periods based upon the following: 1) the extent to which the proposed use of funds would facilitate the enrollment, retention, and educational success of homeless children and youth, 2) the extent to which the application reflects coordination with other local and State agencies that serve homeless children and youth, as well as with the *Texas State Plan for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth, 1991-1993*, and 3) the extent to which the applicant exhibits in its application and in its current practices a commitment to education of all homeless children and youth in its jurisdiction.

With regard to the academic needs of homeless children and youth, applications must demonstrate that strategies will be employed that quickly identify the academic needs and the learning strengths of homeless children and youth. Furthermore, applications must demonstrate that strategies will be employed to best utilize learning strengths to reduce gaps in learning that may have resulted from transiency.

2. To the extent that preschool programs are provided for through Texas law, McKinney Act funds shall not be used to provide preschool services. However, districts shall be allowed to supplement the preschool program with funds from Section 723 of the McKinney Act, provided the use of such funds would facilitate the enrollment, retention, and educational success of homeless preschool children. Districts are required to ensure homeless children access to existing preschool services if the children meet the eligibility requirements for such services. Districts may also use Section 723 funds to provide preschool services to those homeless students who would not otherwise be eligible for such services. (NOTE: At the time this State Plan was being developed, the fate of programs for three-year-olds had not been determined by the state legislature. The Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will ensure that McKinney funds will be used appropriately to supplement any programs provided for three-year-olds.)

3. During the 1991-92 and the 1992-93 school years, education service centers participating in the *Staff Development, Program Planning, and Service Coordination for Educating Homeless Students* project will provide resources for the provision of activities and services to homeless children and youth that enable such children and youth to enroll in, attend, and achieve success in school when such activities and services are not otherwise available in the school district and such activities and services

are not mandated by Federal law, State law, State Board of Education rule, or local policy. Specific activities may include the following:

a. provision of tutoring programs for homeless children and youth;

b. provision of before-school, after-school, and/or summer programs for homeless children and youth; and/or

c. other activities identified by education service centers.

VI. Dropout rates

Original problem: Approximately 27 percent of the shelter directors who responded to the December 1988 survey indicated that homeless youth in their facilities had dropped out of school. Some homeless youth drop out because of traditional problems, such as poor grades, lack of interest in school, pregnancy, and behavior problems. Other homeless youth drop out because of factors directly related to their homelessness, including the need to work, the need to babysit younger siblings, drug and alcohol abuse, and instability of their living arrangements. Some homeless youths are embarrassed about their poverty and homelessness and drop out to prevent their peers from learning about their situations. Some homeless youth drop out because they are confronted with situations in which their absences, accumulated as a result of their homelessness, are considered unexcused by school officials. In some cases, the student may be ineligible to receive credit for a semester. Without the prospect of earning credit, students are more likely to drop out of school.

Previous efforts to address the problem: In 1989, the 71st Texas Legislature amended the Texas Education Code §21.041 related to absences. The amended law specified that students who were in attendance for less than 80 days during a semester could be given the opportunity to regain lost credit or make up missed work if the absences were due to extenuating circumstances. The Texas State Board of Education subsequently amended 19 TAC Section 61.65 to define absences that are to be considered extenuating circumstances, defined as including, but not being limited to, the following: 1) days missed by a runaway as defined by Texas Family Code §51.03, 2) the absences of a teen parent due to caring for his/her child, 3) the late enrollment or early withdrawal of a student placed in or having resided in a community care home by the Texas Youth Commission, and 4) several other classifications. Some of the classifications defined in the State Board of Education rule might specifically address the circumstances of homeless children and youth. Other situations related to homelessness may be considered extenuating circumstances by the local attendance committee. Because of these changes in State law and State Board of Education rule, homeless students were less likely to be denied credit because of absences that were related to their homelessness.

In July 1990, the Texas State Board of Education amended 19 TAC 75.195 relating to the identification of students at risk of dropping out of school. Section (g) was added to the rule, specifying that "each homeless student, as defined by the Texas Education Agency's State Plan for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth, shall be identified as at-risk." For students identified as at-risk, district procedures were required to include the following: 1) assessment of each student's needs, 2) the determination of options, services, and programs to be utilized for each student, 3) the notification of the parent/guardian of the conclusions of the assessment of student needs, and 4) the ongoing evaluation of each student's progress toward promotion or high school graduation.

Problems that continue to exist: The Texas Education Agency's Advisory Task Force for the Education of Homeless Children indicated that despite changes in laws and rules related to absences, many homeless youth continued to be denied opportunities to earn credit because of absences related to homelessness. Task force members reported that some students are not advised of the opportunity to appear before the attendance committee, whereas some students appear before the committee but are told that their homelessness is not an extenuating circumstance.

Homeless students who are pregnant may not have knowledge of programs that may be available to meet their needs. Other homeless students may not be aware of other types of alternative programs that may make attending school feasible or desirable.
Task force members also reported that some schools seemed confused regarding the new requirements for identifying and serving students who are at risk of dropping out of school. It was reported that schools were identifying homeless students but were not providing the assessment and services required by the State Board of Education rule.

The mandate(s):

Section 721(2) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:
(2) in any State that has a residency requirement as a component of its compulsory attendance laws or other laws, regulations, practices, or policies that may act as a barrier to the enrollment, attendance, or success in school of homeless children and homeless youth, the State will review and undertake steps to revise such laws, regulations, practices, or policies to assure that the children of homeless individuals and homeless youth are afforded a free and appropriate public education.

Section 722(c)(2) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:
(c) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.--Grants under this Section shall be used--
(2) to provide activities for and services to homeless children and homeless youths that enable such children and youths to enroll in, attend, and achieve success in school.

Section 722(e)(1)(H) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:
(H)demonstrate that the State and local educational agencies in the State have developed and will review and revise policies to remove barriers to the enrollment and retention of homeless children and homeless youths in schools of the State.

New activities and time lines:

1. Beginning in July 1991, applications from school districts for funds from the Texas Education Agency's McKinney Homeless Assistance Act Grant must include a description of the activities that will be undertaken by the school district to make homeless youth aware of district programs that may address their needs. Particularly, efforts to make school-age parents or pregnant teenagers aware of available programs and services must be included, along with efforts to make homeless students aware of other alternative programs offered by the district.

2. During the 1991-92 and the 1992-93 school years, education service centers participating in the *Staff Development, Program Planning, and Service Coordination for Educating Homeless Students* project will provide resources for the provision of

activities and services to homeless children and youth that enable such children and youth to enroll in, attend, and achieve success in school when such activities and services are not otherwise available in the school district, and such activities and services are not mandated by Federal law, State law, State Board of Education rule, or local policy. Specific activities may include the following:

a. provision of funds for funds for child care costs to allow homeless teenage parents to regularly attend school; and/or

b. other activites identified by education service centers.

3. The Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will draft a proposed change in State Board of Education Rule related to attendance requirements. The rule change will add to the list of categories of absences that shall be considered extenuating circumstances absences caused by a student's homelessness. The rule change shall be submitted for first reading at or before the January 1992 meeting of the State Board of Education.

4. Given final adoption of the proposed rule at or before the March 1992 meeting of the State Board of Education, the Deputy Commissioner for Special Programs will disseminate a letter to all school administrators that explains the rule change and the implications for training of attendance committees.

5. Prior to October 1, 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will develop and disseminate a technical assistance document that explains State dropout prevention requirements related to the identification, assessment, and provision of instructional and noninstructional services to homeless students. The document will be disseminated to all at-risk coordinators and all superintendents.

6. Prior to November 1, 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will develop a list of shelters and the schools homeless students attend who reside in the shelters. The list will be made available to the Division of Accreditation so that members of school accreditation teams may better ensure that schools are pursuing the success of all homeless students through the processes defined in State law.

7. Prior to November 1, 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will provide a workshop for the Division of Accreditation. The workshop will explain the requirements of State and Federal law related to the education of homeless children and youth and will provide strategies for reviewing the extent to which local policies and practices facilitate the enrollment, attendance, and school success of homeless students.

VII. Transportation

Original problem: Some homeless children and youth who were able to enroll in school often faced another obstacle: inability to get to their school because of a lack of transportation. Public schools in Texas are required to provide transportation for students who live more than two miles from their school. However, the December 1988 survey indicated that some homeless students could not acquire consistent transportation from their school district even though the shelter was located beyond the two-mile limit. More problematic were situations in which shelters were located less than two miles from the school. Homeless parents often lacked personal means of transportation or the funds to

access public transportation. Homeless parents were reluctant to allow very young children to use public transportation, even if it was available to them. Many homeless parents also did not want their children to walk to school, particularly in cities, where the children might have encountered hazardous crossings, drug activities, or violence along the way, even within a relatively short distance. School districts had the option to declare areas hazardous zones and provide transportation to children living in those areas. However, State funds reimbursed only a portion of the school districts' expenses for operating transportation routes in hazardous zones. In some cases, inclement weather forced homeless parents either to place their children's health at risk or to keep their children from attending school. Transportation problems were even more extensive for students who attempted to travel from their shelter or other temporary residence to the school attended prior to becoming homeless. For most homeless children, if family transportation was not available, attending the prior school was not possible.

Previous efforts to address the problem: With regard to transportation issues, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth focused on two activities: 1) informing school districts of requirements related to the provision of comparable transportation services, and 2) encouraging school districts to respond to transportation needs beyond the mandates of existing law. *Questions and Answers for Educating Homeless Students* and the *Campus Self-Assessment Guide for Educating Homeless Students* clarified the responsibilities of school districts related to Section 722(e)(5) of the McKinney Act. Those documents also explained ways districts might better respond to the educational needs of homeless students by providing additional transportation services.

In a "Best Practices" manual (see Appendix L), developed by the Dallas Independent School District through a grant provided by McKinney Act funds, the school district identified policies and procedures that would ensure that any homeless student who lives more than two miles from his/her school or who must pass through a hazardous area on his/her way to school would have access to public school transportation services.

Another method used by the Texas Education Agency to influence the transportation of homeless students is through its responses to complaints received through its toll-free number. When the toll-free number to the Office for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth was first established, several of the calls focused on transportation issues for students living more than two miles from their school. Each of those situations was quickly resolved through school district efforts to provide prompt transportation services. Subsequent to the first set of calls, there were calls regarding transportation for homeless students requiring special education services at campuses other than their attendance area school. Even though districts provided transportation, some districts took 2weeks or longer to establish routes and initiate services.

At conferences and workshops, transportation issues were frequently discussed to make school personnel aware of the difficulty many homeless students may experience in regularly attending school because of transportation problems. Some school districts have, in fact, implemented procedures to ensure the availability of essential transportation services. For instance, in the Houston Independent School District, students who live at the Star of Hope shelter are only a short (albeit treacherous) walk from Rusk Elementary, yet the school district provides daily transportation for these students to and from school.

Problems that continue to exist: Homeless students who live more than two miles from school are generally provided transportation by the local school district. However, there continue to be concerns regarding the length of time required to initiate transportation services for students requiring certain special education services. Even though some

districts have decreased the waiting time to only two or three days, there are some districts who claim that they cannot establish routes and initiate services in less than two weeks.

The transportation needs of homeless students who live less than two miles from school are a much greater problem. Thirty percent of the service providers responding to the March 1991 survey indicated that many homeless children are having difficulty attending school because of the lack of transportation from shelters that are less than two miles from the school. Even though State law allows school districts to provide such transportation, and even though such services have been encouraged, there are not adequate fiscal resources available to districts to pay the additional transportation costs.

Another transportation issue is closely related to the "choice of schools" issue (see page 11). It is often in the best interest for a child to remain in a particular district or school even though he/she may move into another district or attendance area, but because of a lack of available transportation, the child is unable to do so. Some children may move three, four, or even many more times throughout the school year, resulting in additional trauma for the child. In some cases, districts may choose to provide such transportation when there is an existing route. However, most typically there is not an existing route, nor are there existing funds to pay for a new route to transport students to the school of origin.

Another transportation problem is related to extended-day programs for homeless students. In some cities, shelter providers and other social service agencies have organized extended-day programs to provide before- or after-school care for homeless students. In some situations, transportation may not be available between the school and the extended-day program.

The mandate(s):

Section 722(e)(1)(G)(i) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(1) Each State shall adopt a plan to provide for the education of each homeless child or homeless youth within the State which will contain provisions designed to--
  (G) address problems with respect to the education of homeless children and homeless youths including problems caused by
    (i) transportation issues

Section 722(e)(5) and (9) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(5) Each homeless child shall be provided services comparable to services offered to other students in the school selected according to the provisions of paragraph (3), including transportation services.

(9) Each State and local educational agency shall review and revise any policies that may act as barriers to the enrollment of homeless children and youth in schools selected in accordance with paragraph (3). In reviewing and revising such policies, consideration shall be given to issues concerning transportation, requirements of immunization, residency, birth certificates, school records, or other documentation, and guardianship.

Section 723(b)(2)(D) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(2) Related activities.-- Not less than 35, nor more than 50, percent of amounts provided under a grant under this Section may be used for activities that may include-
  (D) the provision of assistance to defray the excess cost of transportation for students not provided under Section 722(e)(5) and not otherwise provided through Federal,

State, or local funding, where necessary to enable students to attend the school selected under Section 722 (e)(3).

New activities and time lines:

1. Beginning September 1, 1991, the Texas Education Agency will consider delays in initiating required transportation services (to homeless students) of greater than three days a denial of the free and appropriate public education required by the McKinney Act.

2. Beginning July 1, 1991, all applications from school districts for funds from the Texas Education Agency's McKinney Homeless Assistance Act grant will require the school district to identify the methods to be used to ensure that homeless students are able to regularly and safely get to school. The applications will indicate the transportation services to be provided through local or State funds. The application will also indicate any transportation services to be provided through McKinney Act funds. The application will include an assurance that McKinney Act funds will not supplant local or State transportation funds.

3. By September 1, 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will develop, in cooperation with the School Transportation Division, a report that estimates the costs and difficulties associated with providing full funding for the following:

   a) transporting homeless students who live less than two miles from the school they attend, but who would encounter hazardous, dangerous, and/or life-threatening situations on their way to or from school;
   b) transporting homeless students to the school which it is in their best interest to attend, within reasonable distances; and
   c) transporting homeless students to and from extended-care programs.

4. By October 1, 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will develop, in cooperation with the School Transportation Division, recommended legislation which will enable districts to receive full funding for the following:

   a) transporting homeless students who live less than two miles from the school they attend, but who would encounter hazardous, dangerous, and/or life-threatening situations on their way to or from school;
   b) transporting homeless students to the school which it is in their best interest to attend, within reasonable distances; and
   c) transporting homeless students to and from extended-care programs.

   The legislation will be submitted to the State Board of Education for consideration as part of the State Board's legislative recommendations.

VIII. Difficulty obtaining school clothes, textbooks, and supplies

Original problem: Some homeless children and youth did not attend school regularly because they lacked school supplies, clothing, shoes, and/or money to pay for school activity fees. Furthermore, some homeless children may have been less likely to be successful in school because they lacked essential school items, such as paper or pencils, or

because they did not have money for educational field trips or other items. While community agencies and other Federal programs provided some of the necessary items, shelter directors indicated that such supplies were minimal and did not adequately respond to the need.

Previous efforts to address the problem: Through workshops and conferences, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth attempted to bring focus to the problems homeless children face when they lack school supplies, clothes, or money for school activities. Through technical assistance efforts, regional education service centers helped several school districts generate coordination strategies with other local agencies to ensure that essential school clothes and supplies were available. In communities where there were not adequate resources, education service centers provided small funds to assist schools in addressing such needs. For instance, Region X Education Service Center in Richardson provided school supplies to children from several shelters in the Dallas area. Region XIII Education Service Center in Austin provided school clothes to homeless students when no other source could be promptly identified.

The Texas Education Agency awarded a grant to Dallas Independent School District for the purpose of identifying best practices to be used with homeless students. In that best practices manual (see Appendix L), the district indicated that homeless students were given the supplies they needed, in an unobtrusive manner, in order to succeed in school. Any homeless student in the district who wished to participate in extracurricular activities, but lacked the necessary funds to do so, was given assistance by the district.

Problems that continue to exist: Lack of school supplies and clothing and lack of money for participating in activities continue to be major roadblocks for homeless children and youth. Students often feel isolated when they lack the current fashions or are unable to participate in school activitities, such as dances or field trips, because they do not have the funds to do so. Some shelter directors report that they use some of the dollars that would otherwise go to purchasing food to purchase school supplies for homeless students.

Some schools are reluctant to provide textbooks for homeless students, citing the students' transiency as increasing the likelihood that textbooks will be lost or not returned. In many districts, because the principal is held fiscally accountable for textbooks, homeless students are required to share books or are not allowed to take books to their shelter or temporary residence. Some principals feel that this is necessary to lessen the probability of lost/unreturned books; however, the practice hinders students' ability to learn and suggests to the homeless student that he/she is not as trustworthy or reliable as other students.

The mandate(s):

Section 721(2) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:
It is the policy of the Congress that--
(2) in any State that has a residency requirement as a component of its compulsory attendance laws or other laws, regulations, practices, or policies that may act as a barrier to the enrollment, attendance, or success in school of homeless children and homeless youth, the State will review and undertake steps to revise such laws, regulations, practices, or policies to assure that the children of homeless individuals and homeless youth are afforded a free and appropriate public education.

Section 722(e)(5) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:
(5) Each homeless child shall be provided services comparable to services offered to other

students in the school selected according to the provisions of paragraph (3), including transportation services.

Section 723(2)(M) and (N) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(2) Related activities.--Not less than 35, nor more than 50, percent of amounts provided under a grant under this Section may be used for activities that may include--
(M) the adaptation of space and the purchase of supplies for nonschool facilities made available under subsection (a)(2) to provide services under this subsection;
(N) the provision of school supplies to be distributed at the shelter or temporary housing facilities.

New activities and time lines:

1. Beginning July 1, 1991, all applications from school districts for funds from the Texas Education Agency's McKinney Homeless Assistance Act grant will require the school district to identify the methods to be used to ensure that homeless students have access to essential school supplies, textbooks, and school clothing. The applications will indicate the nature of agreements with public or private agencies that result in joint efforts to respond to certain student needs. The application will also indicate any schoool supplies or school clothing to be provided through Texas Education Agency funds. The application will include an assurance that McKinney Act funds will not supplant local or State funds.

2. During the 1991-92 and the 1992-93 school years, education service centers participating in the *Staff Development, Program Planning, and Service Coordination for Educating Homeless Students* project will provide resources for the provision of activities and services to homeless children and youth that enable such children and youth to enroll in, attend, and achieve success in school when such activities and services are not otherwise available in the school district and such activities and services are not mandated by Federal law, State law, State Board of Education rule, or local policy. Specific activities may include the following:

   a. provision of funds for school supplies for homeless children and youth;

   b. provision of funds for guaranteeing the return of textbooks assigned to homeless children and youth;

   c. provision of funds to assist homeless children and youth with participation in school field trips and other school programs that require children to pay a fee; and/or

   d. other activities identified by education service centers.

3. Beginning September 1, 1991, it is the policy of the Texas Education Agency that all school districts must provide textbooks to homeless children and youth on the same basis as provided to other students. If each nonhomeless student has his/her own textbook, then each homeless student must have his/her own textbook. If other students are allowed to take textbooks home to complete homework assignments, then homeless students must be allowed the same opportunities.

4. By January 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will develop a brochure for school administrators that explains the policy regarding provision of textbooks to homeless students. The brochure will also provide

administrators with suggestions for working with shelter directors that might increase the likelihood of the return of textbooks.

5. By August 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth after meeting with the Textbook Division, will identify possible legislative recommendations regarding reimbursements to school districts for textbooks lost by homeless students or other highly transient and/or poor students. Any agreed upon recommendations will be presented to the State Board of Education by October 1992.

IX. Physical and Mental Health Needs

Original problem: Approximately 52 percent of the shelter directors who responded to the December 1988 survey indicated that homeless children and youth needed counseling services to increase the likelihood of their success in school. Homelessness results in stress and traumas that may impede a student's ability to adequately focus on learning tasks. Counseling can facilitate school success by helping children better respond to such stress.

In the December 1988 survey, shelter directors also indicated that many homeless children have medical, dental, and other health-related needs that adversely affect school attendance and school success. Both national and state studies have documented the physical health needs of homeless individuals. Inadequate diet, exposure to the elements, lack of health care, and related issues cause homeless children and youth to be at risk of health problems. Unchecked, these health problems may prevent homeless students from attending school regularly and may impede their ability to be as successful in school as they might be otherwise.

Previous efforts to address the problem: Efforts to address the physical and mental health needs of homeless children and youth have focused primarily on awareness activities for school counselors, nurses, and social workers. For instance, a workshop was provided for school counselors, nurses, psychologists, and other public agency health and social service providers in the Houston area through Region IV Education Service Center. Similar workshops were provided in Fort Worth through the efforts of Region XI Education Service Center.

Through technical assistance documents, such as the *Campus Self-Assessment Guide for the Education of Homeless Students* and *Questions and Answers on the Education of Homeless Children in Texas*, the Texas Education Agency has provided schools with information about the requirements of Federal law related to the provision of comparable services and the provision of meal programs, as well as suggested activities that go beyond the requirements of law to better meet the physical and emotional needs of homeless students.

Problems that continue to exist: The results of the March 1991 survey suggest that many homeless students still do not receive support services that might facilitate their attendance and success in school. Approximately 30 percent of the respondents reported that many homeless students are experiencing difficulty because of a lack of counseling services, case management services, health services, and social work services.

The mandate(s):

Section 722(c)(2)(6) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(c) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.--Grants under this Section shall be used--

(2) to provide activities for and services to homeless children and homeless youths that enable such children and youths to enroll in, attend, and achieve success in school;

(6) if amounts appropriated for the applicable fiscal year exceed the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1990 under this Section, to provide grants to local educational agencies for purposes of this Section, and if such amounts appropriated do not exceed the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1990, the State education agency, at the discretion of such agency, may provide such grants.

Section 722(e)(1)(D) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(1) Each State shall adopt a plan to provide for the education of each homeless child or homeless youth within the State which will contain provisions designed to--

(D) ensure that homeless children and homeless youths who meet the relevant eligibility criteria are able to participate in Federal, State, or local food programs.

Section 723(b)(2)(C) and (J) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(b) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.--

(2) Related activities.--Not less than 35, nor more than 50, percent of amounts provided under a grant under this Section may be used for activities that may include-

(C) the provision of referral services to homeless children and homeless youths for medical, dental, mental, and other health services;

(J) the provision of counseling, social work and psychological services, including violence counseling, and referrals for such services.

New activities and time lines:

1. Beginning July 1, 1991, all applications from school districts for funds from the Texas Education Agency's McKinney Homeless Assistance Act grant will require the school district to identify the methods to be used to ensure that the physical and mental health needs of homeless children and youth will be identified and addressed. Systems for identifying and addressing needs must include coordination with existing services within the school district as well as with services provided by other public or private agencies.

2. By January 1992, the Education Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will provide information to school districts, through education service centers, related to summer food programs available through the Texas Association of Community Action Agencies.

3. By March 1992, the Education Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will, in cooperation with the Texas Education Agency's Director of School Lunch--Child Nutrition Programs, develop and disseminate guidelines to schools that ensure that homeless children and youth will have prompt access to school meals.

4. During the 1991-92 and the 1992-93 school years, education service centers participating in the *Staff Development, Program Planning, and Service Coordination for Educating Homeless Students* project will provide resources for the provision of

activities and services to homeless children and youth that enable such children and youth to enroll in, attend, and achieve success in school when such activities and services are not otherwise available in the school district and such activities and services are not mandated by Federal law, State law, State Board of Education rule, or local policy. Specific activities may include the following:

- Provision of funds for essential dental, medical, vision, or other health services for homeless children and youth (NOTE: The provision of these funds shall not be made from funds set aside for the purposes of Section 723 of the McKinney Act. Funds will come from the portion of the allocation set aside for the implementation of activites authorized by Section 722(c)(1-5) of the McKinney Act).
- Provision of counseling and psychological services for homeless children and youth.
- Other activities identified by education service centers.

X. Interagency coordination

Original problem: Most schools do not have the resources to address the related service needs of homeless students; therefore, the effective coordination of resources is critical. Coordination requires communication among schools, shelters, and other social service providers. Such communication requires the commitment of both time and resources. The December 1988 survey indicated that few communities had established effective systems for coordinating the provision of services to homeless children and youth. Many communities had only minimal communication between schools and other service providers. In some cases, school personnel did not know shelters were sending children to their school. In some cases, shelter personnel did not know the names of the schools that children in their facilities were eligible to attend.

Previous efforts to address the problem: The Texas Education Agency's Advisory Task Force for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth provided opportunities to improve coordination among State agencies, various divisions of the Texas Education Agency, and local and regional public and private agencies involved in the provision of services to homeless children and youth. The *Campus Self-Assessment Guide for the Education of Homeless Students* (see Appendix B) was one of the products of this coordination. One of the portions of the guide focused specifically on the coordination of services to respond to the needs of homeless children and youth.

To facilitate interagency coordination, the Texas Education Agency participated on the Texas Interagency Council for Services for the Homeless. This participation resulted in opportunities to share with schools and education service centers information about programs available through other State agencies that may be of service to homeless students.

Improved communication and coordination has been the focus of many efforts. Education service centers have organized activities designed to initiate communication between schools and other social service agencies. For instance, some education service centers have arranged opportunities for social service agency personnel to visit schools or for school personnel to visit shelters. In some cases, education service centers have helped initiate local advisory task forces for the education of homeless children and youth. Some education service centers (e.g., Region VIII Regional Education Service Center in Mt.

Pleasant) have worked with social service agencies to establish and disseminate directories of local services that may benefit homeless children and youth.

Problems that continue to exist: In the March 1991 survey, approximately 29 percent of the service providers reported that a general lack of coordination between various service providers and public schools inhibited the success of many homeless students. Approximately 21 percent reported specifically that the lack of communication between schools and shelters inhibited the success of many homeless students.

Although progress has been made in generating local coordination and communication, there is still substantial room for improvement. Many school administrators, counselors, and social workers continue to have little knowledge of shelters and other agencies that provide services to homeless children and their families. Similarly, many social service agencies have little knowledge of the services that are available through public schools that may be of benefit to homeless children and their families.

In many communities there is clearly a lack of resources. Social service programs are frequently funded at minimal levels, providing services to meet only a fraction of the need.

The mandate(s):

Section 722(d)(4) and (5) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(d) FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE OF COORDINATOR.--The Coordinator of Education of Homeless Children and Youth established in each State shall--

(4) facilitate coordination between the State education agency, the State social services agency, and other agencies providing services to homeless children and youth and their families; and

(5) develop relationships and coordinate with other relevant education, child development, or preschool programs and providers of services to homeless children, homeless families, and runaway and homeless youths (including domestic violence agencies, shelter operators, transitional housing facilities, runaway and homeless youth centers, and transitional living programs for homeless youths) in order to improve the provision of comprehensive services to homeless children and homeless youths and the families of such children and youths.

Section 722(e)(7) and (8) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(7) Each local educational agency serving homeless children or youth that receives assistance under this title shall coordinate with local social service agencies, and other agencies or programs providing services to such children or youth and their families.

(8) Each local educational agency that receives assistance under this title shall designate a homelessness (sic) liaison to ensure that--

(A) homeless children and youth enroll and succeed in the schools of that agency; and

(B) homeless families, children and youth receive educational services for which they are eligible, and referrals to health care services, dental services, mental health services, and other appropriate services.

State coordinators and local educational agency liaisons shall inform school personnel, service providers and advocates working with homeless families of the duties of the liaisons.

New activities and time lines:

1. Continuing through the years 1991, 1992, and 1993, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will represent the Texas Education Agency on the Texas Interagency Council for Services for the Homeless.

2. Beginning in September 1991, the Texas Education Agency will enter into an interagency contract with the Texas Department of Community Affairs to participate in the development of a State homelessness information clearinghouse (a project of the Texas Interagency Council for Services for the Homeless). The clearinghouse will have the capacity to provide education service centers, school districts, shelter providers, and other social agencies with information regarding services to homeless individuals.

3. Beginning in September 1991, the Educational Program Director for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth will participate as a nonvoting member of the Texas Homeless Network, the Texas Network of Youth Services, and the Texas Council on Family Violence.

4. During the 1991-92 and 1992-93 school years, the Texas Advisory Task Force for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth will be reconvened to recommend and help implement strategies for the creation of local advisory task forces for the education of homeless children and youth. The task force will make recommendations related to the following:

   a. the development of a model process (including recommended guidelines) for establishing local advisory task forces for the education of homeless children and youth; and

   b. the development of strategies for encouraging communities and school districts to pursue the development of local advisory task forces for the education of homeless children and youth.

5. During the 1991-92 and the 1992-93 school years, education service centers participating in the *Staff Development, Program Planning, and Service Coordination for Educating Homeless Students* project will assist school campuses with establishing ongoing communication and efficient coordination with other agencies that provide services to homeless children and youth, including shelter providers, State agencies, and other community agencies. Specific activities will include the following:

   a. identification of a homeless program coordinator for the education service center; and

   b. efforts to encourage the identification of a homeless liaison in each school within the service area.

   Other activities may include the following:

   c. dissemination of a list of campus homeless liaisons to social service providers within the service area;

   d. development and dissemination (to schools) of a directory of social service agencies that provide services to homeless children and youth;

e. establishment of local advisory task forces for the education of homeless children and youth that include representatives from schools, shelters, other social service agencies, homeless advocates, and the parents of homeless children or formerly homeless children; and/or

f. other activities identified by the applicant.

6. Beginning July 1, 1991, all applications from school districts for funds from the Texas Education Agency's McKinney Homeless Assistance Act grant will require the school district to identify the methods to be used to ensure communication and coordination between schools and other agencies that provide services to homeless children and youth. The applications will identify a homeless liaison whose responsibilities will include:

   a. identifying and establishing regular communication with shelters and other agencies that serve homeless children and youth;

   b. providing outreach to encourage homeless children and youth to enroll in school;

   c. ensuring that homeless children and youth are enrolled in school promptly;

   d. ensuring that homeless children and youth receive services for which they are eligible from the school district; and

   e. ensuring that homeless children and youth receive referrals to health care services, dental services, mental health services, and other appropriate services available through other community agencies.

   Applications shall also specify the strategies to be used to inform school personnel, shelter personnel, homeless persons, and other social service agency personnel of the identity, location, and duties of the homeless liaison.

7. By June 1, 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will have prepared a legislative recommendation for approval of the State Board of Education related to the referral of homeless students. The legislation will be similar to Senate Bill 1493, introduced in the 72nd Texas Legislature by Senator Gonzalo Barrientos (see Appendix F). The legislation would require schools to refer families who are homeless or otherwise in distress to appropriate social service agencies.

8. Throughout the 1991-92 and 1992-93 school years, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will provide workshops for staff from the Texas Department of Human Services' Child Protective Services Division, as well as staff from other social service agencies that work with homeless children and youth.

XI. Domestic violence issues

Original problem: In the December 1988 survey, service providers indicated that some homeless children did not attend school because of the risk of danger to children fleeing domestic violence. In cases in which the child continued to attend the same school, it was feared that the batterer might kidnap the child from school or follow the child from school to find the place in which the battered victim was living. Even in cases in which the child

moved to a different city, it was feared that the batterer might locate the child by learning the location of the school to which the child's school records had been transferred.

Previous efforts to address the problem: During the 1990-91 school year, the Texas Education Agency conducted a study of the educational problems of homeless children living in domestic violence shelters (see Appendix H). The study included a survey of domestic violence shelters, interviews with the staff of the Texas Family Violence Council, and visits to domestic violence shelters and the schools that serve those shelters. Information obtained from the study was used in the generation of this plan.

Problems which continue to exist: In general, children who are homeless as a result of domestic violence continue to suffer the same problems related to school enrollment, attendance, and success as do children who are homeless as a result of other phenomena. With regard to enrollment, the risk of domestic violence can exacerbate the barriers that keep homeless children out of school. For instance, although a child may be fully immunized, returning home to get the immunization records may jeopardize lives. Getting records transferred from one school to another may help alert an abuser to the location of the victim. Regular school attendance may be inhibited by the fear of a child being followed home or being kidnapped by an abuser. The attainment of academic success may be further frustrated because of the complex emotional traumas associated with the combination of homelessness and domestic violence.

The mandate(s):

Section 721(2)(3) of the McKinney Act Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

"It is the policy of the Congress that --

(2) in any State that has a residency requirement as a component of its compulsory attendance laws or other laws, regulations, practices, or policies that may act as a barrier to the enrollment, attendance, or success in school of homeless children and homeless youth, the State will review and undertake steps to revise such laws, regulations, practices, or policies to assure that the children of homeless individuals and homeless youth are afforded a free and appropriate public education; and

(3) homelessness alone should not be sufficient reason to separate students from the mainstream school environment.

Section 722(e)(1)(C), (D), (E), and (I) of the McKinney Act Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(1) Each State shall adopt a plan to provide for the education of each homeless child or homeless youth within the State which will contain provisions designed to--

(C) develop programs for school personnel (including principals, attendance officers, teachers, and enrollment personnel), to heighten the awareness of such personnel of the specific educational needs of runaway and homeless youths; and

(D) ensure that homeless children and homeless youths who meet the relevant eligibility criteria are able to participate in Federal, State, or local food programs;

(E) ensure that homeless children and homeless youths who meet the relevant eligibility criteria are able to participate in Federal, State, or local before- and after-school care programs and provide for the disclosure of data concerning the participation of such children in such programs in plans submitted by the State after the initial plan of the State;

(I) ensure that the State educational agency and local educational agencies within the State will adopt policies and practices to ensure that homeless children and homeless youths are not isolated or stigmatized.

Section 722(e)(5) and (6) of the McKinney Act Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(5) Each homeless child shall be provided services comparable to services offered to other students in the school selected according to the provisions of paragraph (3), including transportation services, educational services for which the child meets the eligibility criteria, such as compensatory educational programs for the disadvantaged, and educational programs for the handicapped and for students with limited English proficiency; programs in vocational education; programs for the gifted and talented; and school meal programs.

(6) Any record ordinarily kept by the school, including immunization records, academic records, birth certificates, guardianship records, and evaluations for special services or programs of each homeless child or youth shall be maintained--

(A) so that the records are available, in a timely fashion, when a child or youth enters a new school district; and

(B) in a manner consistent with Section 438 of the General Education Provisions Act.

Section 722(e)(9) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(9) Each State and local educational agency shall review and revise any policies that may act as barriers to the enrollment of homeless children and youth in schools selected in accordance with paragraph (3). In reviewing and revising such policies, consideration shall be given to issues concerning transportation, requirements of immunization, residency, birth certificates, school records, or other documentation, and guardianship. Special attention shall be given to ensuring the enrollment and attendance of homeless children and youths who are not currently attending school.

Section 723(b)(2)(K) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(2) Related activities.--Not less than 35, nor more than 50, percent of amounts provided under a grant under this Section may be used for activities that may include--

(K) activities to address the particular needs of homeless children and homeless youths that may arise from domestic violence.

New activities and time lines:

1. By December 1, 1991, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will distribute a report of the 1990-91 domestic violence study conducted by the Texas Education Agency. The report, *Family Violence: Educational Implications and Recommendations*, will provide educators suggestions for working with children who have experienced family violence and for establishing positive and productive relationships with domestic violence shelters.

2. By October 1, 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will develop a legislative recommendation to amend state statutes regarding eligibility for homebound educational services. The recommendation will request that eligibility for homebound educational services be broadened to include homeless children who cannot attend school because of risks associated with domestic violence.

3. By October 1, 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will develop, in cooperation with the School Transportation Division, recommended legislation which will enable districts to receive full funding for transporting homeless students who live less than two miles from the school they attend, but who would encounter hazardous, dangerous, and/or life-threatening situations on their way to or from school. The recommended legislation would specifically include the provision of transportation to homeless children who must receive transportation to school because of the risks associated with domestic violence.

4. By October 1, 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will develop a legislative recommendation to ensure the provision of humane discipline policies that exclude the use of corporal punishment in public schools for children who are victims of child abuse or domestic violence.

5. By June 1992, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will coordinate a trainer of trainers workshop for regional educational service center homeless project coordinators. Coordinators will learn techniques for training school personnel to recognize the relationship between domestic violence and homelessness, and to effectively address issues concerning the education of homeless children who are victims of domestic violence. Issues to be incorporated into the workshop shall include the need for emotional and physical safety, strategies to promote enrollment and attendance, nutritional and other health concerns, strategies to enhance self-esteem, management of peer relationships, innovative instructional methodologies, development of positive parent-child-school relationships, and counseling strategies. These workshops shall be conducted by staff from the Texas Education Agency, domestic violence shelters, other service providers, and representatives from exemplary school programs, as appropriate.

6. By June 1993, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will, in coordination with representatives from the Texas Education Agency Legal Division, develop guidelines for records transfer policies that ensure the safety of homeless children who are victims of domestic violence.

7. By June 1993, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will develop guidelines for the immediate enrollment of children who are victims of domestic violence for participation in the Federal meal program.

XII. Educator awareness and sensitivity

Original problem: In the December 1988 survey of service providers, many shelter directors reported that some teachers and other school personnel were neither aware of nor sensitive to the needs of homeless children and youth. The respondents suggested that this lack of awareness and sensitivity was a barrier to the educational success of homeless children and youth.

Previous efforts to address the problem: Several efforts have been made to increase the awareness and sensitivity of school personnel to the needs of homeless children and youth. Workshops have been provided at the Texas At-Risk Conference, Texas Association of Elementary Principals' Conference, Houston Metropolitan Area Diagnosticians' Conference, Texas Superintendents' Conference, Texas Elementary Counselors' Conference, Texas Teachers Association Conference, Texas Association of School

Secretaries Conference, the Texas Midwinter Conference for School Administrators, and numerous conferences and meetings sponsored by education service centers and local education agencies.

Various technical assistance documents, including *Questions and Answers on the Education of Homeless Children in Texas* and the *Campus Self-Assessment Guide for the Education of Homeless Students*, were developed and disseminated by the Texas Education Agency. These documents helped make school personnel aware of issues confronting homeless children in schools. Currently, a videotape is being produced by the Texas Education Agency for the purpose of providing information to school personnel relative to homelessness, the needs of homeless children, and the exemplary efforts of selected schools in Texas.

Problems which continue to exist: Despite the volume of activity related to increasing the awareness and sensitivity of educators concerning the needs of homeless children and youth, there are still many educators with a limited awareness of the needs of homeless children and a limited understanding of their potential to enhance the lives of homeless children through quality educational programs. Texas has over 1,000 public school districts with over 8,000 campuses. There are over 300 shelters that serve homeless children scattered throughout the State. Generating awareness will be a continuous process. In the March 1991 survey of service providers, 33 percent indicated that many homeless students continue to have difficulty achieving success in school because of the lack of awareness of school personnel of the special needs of homeless children and youth.

The mandate(s):

Section 722(c)(5) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(c) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.--Grants under this Section shall be used--
  (5) to develop and implement programs for school personnel to heighten awareness of specific problems of the education of homeless children and youth.

Section 722(e)(1)(C) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(1) Each State shall adopt a plan to provide for the education of each homeless child or homeless youth within the State which will contain provisions designed to--
  (C) develop programs for school personnel (including principals, attendance officers, teachers, and enrollment personnel), to heighten the awareness of such personnel of the specific educational needs of runaway and homeless youths.

Section 723(b)(2)(B) and (L) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(2) Related activities.-- Not less than 35, nor more than 50, percent of amounts provided under a grant under this Section may be used for activities that may include--
  (B) professional development for educators and other school personnel that is designed to develop awareness and sensitivity to the needs of homeless children and homeless youths and the rights of such children and youths under this Act.
  (L) activities to develop and implement programs for school personnel to heighten the awareness of such personnel of the specific educational needs of runaway and homeless youths.

New activities and time lines:

1. During the 1991-92 and the 1992-93 school years, education service centers participating in the *Staff Development, Program Planning, and Service Coordination for Educating Homeless Students* project will provide staff development activities to heighten the awareness and sensitivity of school personnel (both professional and paraprofessional) to the needs of homeless students. Specific activities may include the following:

   a. workshops for teachers, aides, and other professional and paraprofessional staff;

   b. tours of shelter facilities for school personnel;

   c. provision of travel funds and payment for substitutes to allow school district personnel to attend out-of-district conferences or workshops related to homelessness; and/or

   d. other activities identified by education service centers.

2. By October 1, 1991, the Education Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will disseminate to public schools and education service centers the brochures and posters described in Section IV of this plan. (See page 13.) The dissemination to schools and education service centers will help increase the likelihood that school personnel will be aware of the rights of homeless children and their families related to education.

3. By November 15, 1991 the Education Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will disseminate the completed videotape program on the education of homeless children and youth in Texas. Copies of the videotape will be distributed to all education service centers. Additional copies will be made available to school districts upon request.

4. By August 1, 1992, the Education Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will develop a staff development packet to be used by Texas Education Agency, education service center, school district, and/or campus staff as they seek to increase the awareness and sensitivity of school personnel concerning the needs of children who are homeless.

5. During the 1991-92 and the 1992-93 school years, the Texas Education Agency will assist in the planning and implementation of "Homeless Awareness Week" activities in conjunction with the Texas Interagency Council for Services for the Homeless and the National Association of State Coordinators for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth. Activities planned and implemented by the Texas Education Agency will focus on awareness of school personnel concerning the needs of children who are homeless.

6. During the 1991-92 and the 1992-93 school years, the Education Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will participate in the planning of a major strand for the State At-Risk Conference that will focus on issues related to the education of homeless children and youth. The conferences will be held in April 1992 and April 1993.

7. During the 1992-93 school year, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will develop a quarterly newsletter for school districts, education service centers, and service providers that will highlight exemplary programs and services that respond to the needs of homeless children and youth.

XIII. Difficulty accessing special programs and services

Original Problem: In 1988, the Texas Education Agency's Advisory Task Force for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth expressed concern that many homeless children who needed special programs did not have access to those programs. Primarily the access problems were related to the length of time required to obtain evaluations, or the time of year that evaluations were provided for entrance into certain programs. There were additional concerns that most homeless parents had little knowledge of special services available for children of preschool age.

Previous efforts to address the problem: Workshops with school personnel and service providers have emphasized the importance of various strategies to ensure that homeless children and youth have comparable access to the programs and services for which they are otherwise eligible. School districts have been encouraged to do the following: 1) provide training for shelter personnel and other service providers concerning referral procedures for children of preschool age who may qualify for special education services; 2) provide screening and evaluation programs throughout the school year for Chapter 1 eligibility, for gifted and talented program eligibility, for limited English proficiency program eligiblity, and for eligibility for other special programs; 3) develop expedited special education referral and evaluation procedures for highly transient students; and 4) ensure that students who enroll at mid-year or mid-semester have information concerning and access to all special program offerings that might meet their learning needs.

Problems which continue to exist: Although some schools have developed strategies to improve the access of homeless children and youth to special programs and services, the same problems continue to exist today. In the March 1991 survey, 29 percent of the respondents indicated that many homeless students have difficulty achieving success because of the lack of access to assessment services that promptly determine student learning needs. Some shelter personnel explained that they perceived schools are reluctant to initiate referral processes because of the high likelihood that the student might leave before the referral/evaluation process is completed.

The mandate(s):

Section 722(e)(5) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(5) Each homeless child shall be provided services comparable to services offered to other students in the school selected according to the provisions of paragraph (3), including transportation services, educational services for which the child meets the eligibility criteria, such as compensatory educational programs for the disadvantaged, and educational programs for the handicapped and for students with limited English proficiency; programs in vocational education; programs for the gifted and talented; and school meal programs.

New activities and time lines:

1. During the 1991-92 and the 1992-93 school years, education service centers participating in the *Staff Development, Program Planning, and Service Coordination for Educating Homeless Students* project will provide resources for the provision of activities and services to homeless children and youth that enable such children and youth to enroll in, attend, and achieve success in school when such activities and

services are not otherwise available in the school district, and such activities and services are not mandated by Federal law, State law, State Board of Education rule, or local policy. Specific activities may include the following:

a. provision of expedited evaluations for special programs needed by homeless children and youth; and/or

b. other activities identified by education service centers.

2. Beginning in July 1991, all applications from school districts for funds through the Texas Education Agency's McKinney Homeless Assistance Act grant will include a description of the procedures and policies to be implemented to ensure that homeless children will have prompt access to needed evaluation services for special programs.

3. By January 1, 1992, the Texas Education Agency will disseminate to all superintendents an addendum to the questions and answers document distributed in January 1991. The addendum will include a further explanation of access to special programs issues. Specifically, the document will explain the following: a) that districts have the responsibility of identifying unserved handicapped children, therefore systems must be developed to ensure that homeless children who may be handicapped will be identified and evaluated; b) that systems must be available to provide homeless students access to special programs regardless of the time of year students enroll; and c) that referral processes must reasonably allow for the evaluation of homeless students who need evaluation for special programs.

4. By August 1, 1992, the Education Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth, in cooperation with the Division of Special Education Programs, will develop a technical assistance guide to suggest model approaches for ensuring the access of homeless children to special education evaluation and placement. The guide will be disseminated to all special education directors of school districts, cooperatives, and education service centers, as well as to all superintendents and homeless liaisons. The guide will also be disseminated to shelter providers and other social service agencies that serve homeless children.

5. During the 1992-93 school year, the Education Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth, in cooperation with the Division of Special Education Programs, will make presentations at regional and statewide meetings of special education professionals to share and explain the content of the technical assistance guide for ensuring the access of homeless children to special education evaluation and placement.

6. By January 1, 1993, the Education Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth, in cooperation with the Division of Gifted/Talented Education, will develop a technical assistance guide to suggest model approaches for ensuring the access of homeless children to evaluation and placement in programs for gifted/talented children. The guide will be disseminated to all gifted/talented program directors of school districts and education service centers, as well as all superintendents and homeless liaisons. The guide will also be disseminated to shelter providers and other social service agencies that serve homeless children.

7. During the second half of the 1992-93 school year, the Education Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth, in cooperation with the Division of Gifted/Talented Education, will make presentations at regional and statewide meetings of gifted/talented

program teachers and administrators to share and explain the content of the technical assistance guide for ensuring the access of homeless children to programs for gifted/talented children.

NEW ISSUES

I. Nonhomeless students: Awareness issues

The problem: Shelter care providers and others who work closely with homeless children and youth indicate that nonhomeless students, because of their lack of awareness and sensitivity regarding their homeless peers, often say or do things that cause emotional distress or embarrassment for homeless students. Because of this, homeless students often go to great lengths to conceal their living arrangements from other children at school. Sometimes homeless children will not develop friendships because they are fearful of losing their friends once their homelessness is discovered.

Some nonhomeless students say or do hurtful things because they, like most of the general public, are not aware of the extent to which homeless children are similar to all other children. They are also not aware of the extent to which homelessness is caused by the failure of social and economic systems and, therefore, is a phenomenon that can happen to almost anyone. By increasing the sensitivity and awareness of all students about issues of homelessness, all children and youth will have a better understanding of each other and will be able to work together in an environment of mutual respect.

The mandate(s):

Section 722(e)(1)(I) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(I) ensure that the State educational agency and local educational agencies within the State will adopt policies and practices to ensure that homeless children and homeless youths are not isolated or stigmatized.

Activities and time lines:

1. On an ongoing basis, the Educational Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will include issues of student awareness of homeless issues as topics for inclusion in workshops, conferences, and training sessions.

2. During the 1991-92 and the 1992-93 school years, the Texas Education Agency will assist in the planning and implementation of "Homeless Awareness Week" activities in conjunction with the Texas Interagency Council for Services for the Homeless and the National Association of State Coordinators for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth. Activities planned and implemented by the Texas Education Agency will focus on awareness for school personnel as well as awareness for nonhomeless students. Curriculum materials (developed by other entities) that explain issues related to homelessness will be disseminated to education service centers and interested school campuses.

II. Lack of after-school, before-school, and summer programs for homeless students

The problem: Many homeless children have no place to go between the time that schools close and the time their shelter opens. Similarly, some shelters close and force their guests to leave early in the morning, long before school opens. During vacation periods, many homeless children do not have appropriate activities in which to participate. During the

times homeless children are neither in school nor in the shelter, their physical health and safety may be jeopardized. During these times homeless children and youth may be "on the street," risking exposure to inclement weather and to all of the dangers associated with street life, including drugs, gangs, and crime.

Before-school, after-school, and summer programs could address some of the safety needs of homeless children and youth while simultaneously providing tutoring programs, recreational activities, counseling opportunities, and other services that might respond to other important needs. In some school districts, there are some before-school, after-school, and/or summer programs available; however, there is frequently a fee involved. Also, transportation to and from the programs may pose barriers to the participation of homeless children and youth. In some cases, existing programs may offer day care, but little more to respond to the academic or emotional needs of homeless children and youth. Resources are needed to improve the access of homeless children to existing quality programs, to improve the capacity of some programs to meet the needs of homeless children, and to initiate new programs in areas where such programs do not exist.

The mandate(s):

Section 722(e)(1)(E) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(1) Each State shall adopt a plan to provide for the education of each homeless child or homeless youth within the State which will contain provisions designed to--

(E) ensure that homeless children and homeless youths who meet the relevant eligibility criteria are able to participate in Federal, State, or local before- and after-school care programs and provide for the disclosure of data concerning the participation of such children in such programs in plans submitted by the State after the initial plan of the State.

Section 723(b)(2)(F) of the McKinney Homeless Asistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(2) Related activities.--Not less than 35, nor more than 50, percent of amounts provided under a grant under this Section may be used for activities that may include--

(F) the provision of before- and after-school and summer programs for homeless children or homeless youths in which a teacher or other qualified individual provides tutoring, homework assistance, and supervision of educational activities.

Activities and time lines:

1. By July 1, 1991, the Texas Education Agency will announce the recipients of two awards ($100,000 each) for the provision of before-school, after-school, and summer programs for homeless school-age children. This discretionary program, which is open to local education agencies, cooperatives of local education agencies, and other nonprofit service providers, is funded completely through Federal Chapter 2 funds.

2. On an ongoing basis, the Education Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will continue to submit proposals and encourage the submission of proposals for Federal, State, and foundation resources that might be used to fund programs for homeless children and youth in accordance with provisions of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.

3. During the 1991-92 and the 1992-93 school years, education service centers participating in the *Staff Development, Program Planning, and Service Coordination for Educating Homeless Students* project will provide resources for the provision of activities and services to homeless children and youth that enable such children and youth to enroll in, attend, and achieve success in school when such activities and services are not otherwise available in the school district, and such activities and services are not mandated by Federal law, State law, State Board of Education rule, or local policy. Specific activities may include the following:

   a. provision of before-school, after-school, and/or summer programs for homeless children and youth; and/or

   b. other activities identified by education service centers.

4. Beginning September 1, 1991, it is the policy of the Texas Education Agency that school districts shall give all homeless children and youth who meet the relevant eligibility criteria the opportunity to participate in any existing before-school, after-school, or summer program that receives Federal, State, or local funding. As a part of the Texas Education Agency's data collection responsibilities under the McKinney Act, the Education Program Director for Homeless Children and Youth will collect data on the number of homeless children participating in such programs, and report the data in subsequent State plans.

III. Shelter schools

The problem: While most homeless children and youth in Texas are educated on typical school campuses with students who are not homeless, some homeless students are educated in settings established exclusively for homeless students. These separate educational programs are frequently called "shelter schools."

Of the few shelter school programs in Texas, most were established either because of the difficulties encountered by homeless children as they sought to enroll, attend, and succeed in regular campus programs or because of the need to establish an "in-house" program as part of a therapeutic milieu in response to the psycho-emotional needs of some homeless students. Some shelter schools represent cooperative arrangements between public schools and local shelters. Whereas, other shelter schools are operated without the support of the local school district. Most shelter schools in Texas are associated with shelter programs for runaway and homeless youth. However, there are some shelter schools associated with domestic violence shelters, and at least one associated with a shelter for homeless families.

Whenever students are removed from the general education program, issues of isolation and segregation arise. Some advocates have argued that shelter schools isolate homeless students, underscore the differences between homeless and nonhomeless students, force homeless students to remain in negative, stressful environments 24 hours each day, and embody all of the ills of tracking. On the other hand, some advocates have contended that shelter schools help protect homeless students from the bureaucracies of typical public schools, and provide a safe and secure environment in which students can adjust to the trauma of homelessness, while receiving individualized attention in academic tasks.

The original McKinney Act legislation (Public Law 100-77) was silent concerning issues of shelter schools; however, the recent legislation amending the McKinney Act (Public Law 101-645) made several overt statements regarding shelter schools. Now schools must

determine the circumstances under which they may legally serve homeless students in shelter schools. Similarly, the responsibilities of school districts with respect to shelter schools is at question. Those questions include: 1) What services must the public school offer to the shelter school? 2) What services must the public school actually provide to the shelter school? 3) If the public school offers to serve homeless children and youth through its facilities, but the shelter refuses such services, what, if any, services must the public school provide through the shelter school? 4) Under what circumstances and conditions would the shelter school be able to better serve homeless children and youth than would the public school? Schools must have answers to these questions so that they can maintain compliance with Federal law while appropriately responding to the needs of homeless students.

The mandate(s):

Section 721(3) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(3) homelessness alone should not be sufficient reason to separate students from the mainstream school environment.

Section 722(e)(1)(I) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(1) Each State shall adopt a plan to provide for the education of each homeless child or homeless youth within the State which will contain provisions designed to--
  (I) ensure that the State educational agency and local educational agencies within the State will adopt policies and practices to ensure that homeless children and homeless youths are not isolated or stigmatized.

Section 722(e)(3)(A) and (B) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(A) The local educational agency of each homeless child and each homeless youth shall either--
  (i) continue the child's or youth's education in the school of origin
    (I) for the remainder of the academic year; or
    (II) in any case in which a family becomes homeless between academic years, for the following academic year; or
  (ii) enroll the child or youth in any school that nonhomeless students who live in the attendance area in which the child or youth is actually living are eligible to attend;

  whichever is in the child's best interest or the youth's best interest.

(B) In determining the best interests of the child or youth for purposes of making a school assignment under paragraph (A), consideration shall be given to a request made by a parent regarding school selection.

Section 723(a)(2) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(2) Use of grants.--Unless otherwise specified, services under paragraph (1) may be provided through programs on school grounds or at other nonsectarian facilities. Where services are provided through programs on school grounds, such services may also be made available to children or youths who are determined by the local educational agency to be at risk of failing in or dropping out of schools, except that priority for such services shall be given to homeless children and homeless youths. To the maximum extent practicable, services shall be provided through existing programs and mechanisms that integrate homeless individuals with nonhomeless individuals.

Section 723(d)(1)(D) of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645:

(1) In general.-- A local educational agency that desires to receive a grant under this Section shall submit an application to the State educational agency at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the State agency may reasonably require according to guidelines issued by the Secretary. Each such application shall include--

(D) a description of policies and procedures that the agency will implement to ensure that activities carried out by the agency will not isolate or stigmatize homeless children and homeless youth.

Activities and time lines:

1. Beginning September 1, 1991, the following statements represent the policy of the Texas Education Agency with regard to shelter schools:

   a. Homelessness alone is not sufficient reason to separate homeless students from the mainstream school environment. Public school districts may serve students in separate environments only if the placement is based solely on the individually determined best interests of the homeless child. Placement in a shelter school program cannot be determined solely by the student's nighttime residence or lack of residence.

   b. To avoid isolating and stigmatizing homeless children, shelter school programs operated or supported by public school districts must be transitional. Placement should only occur long enough to do the following: 1) address the individual needs which prompted separate placement, and 2) arrange for opportunities to address those needs on more typical school campuses.

   c. To determine the best interests of the child (for placement purposes), the input of the parents or caretakers of each homeless child must be considered. Public schools must offer the parent or caretaker of each homeless child the choice of enrolling the child in the public school in the attendance area in which the child is actually living. If the parent or caretaker determines that such an option is in the best interest of the student, placement must be made accordingly. Public schools must also offer the parent or caretaker the opportunity to participate in determining the extent to which the best interests of the child would be served by returning to the school of origin.

   d. Public schools can place homeless students in shelter school programs only if the programs are comparable to those programs offered to other students in the school district.

   e. The existence of privately operated and supported shelter schools does not absolve the public school district of the responsibility of developing appropriate programs to respond to the learning needs of all homeless children and youth.

2. The shelter school policy will be disseminated through the mailing of the *Texas State Plan for the Education of Homless Children and Youth, 1991-1993*, and through workshops, seminars, and training sessions held at educational meetings and conferences throughout the year. Coordinators of all homeless education projects will

receive training regarding the policy and will ensure that all shelters and school districts in their service delivery area understand the policy.

3. By January 1, 1992, the Texas Education Agency will disseminate an addendum to the questions and answers document distributed in January of 1991. The addendum will be disseminated to all school superintendents and will include a further explanation of shelter school issues.

4. Beginning in July 1991, funds to be allocated for the purposes of Section 723 of the McKinney Act shall not be used to establish new shelter schools. Funds may be used for existing shelter school programs only to the extent that the programs comply with the shelter school policy (listed above) and to the extent that the use of funds facilitates the re-integration of homeless students into mainstream educational programs.

5. Beginning in July 1991, all applications from school districts for funds through the Texas Education Agency's McKinney Homeless Assistance Act grant will include a description of policies and procedures that the school district will implement to ensure that activities carried out by the school district will not isolate or stigmatize homeless children and homeless youth.

APPENDIX A

(Law-to-State Plan Cross-Reference Guide: How the *Texas State Plan for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth* specifically addresses each section of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act as amended)

LAW-TO-STATE PLAN CROSS-REFERENCE GUIDE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

The cross-reference guide on the following pages is designed to enable its user to quickly locate the section of the *Texas State Plan for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth* that directly corresponds to sections of the McKinney Act. This guide will be especially helpful to those conducting a compliance check of the State Plan.

To use the guide, note that the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, Sub-title VII-B as amended November, 1990, Sections 721-726, is located on the left side of the chart. To find the section of the State Plan which corresponds to a particular section of the law, first locate the desired section of the law. Directly across from that section of the law, on the right, will be the part, section number(s), and page number(s) where the state plan will address that issue. Sometimes more than one section of the plan will address a particular section of the law. In such cases, **all** parts of the plan that address that section of the law will be noted. Sometimes one section of the plan addresses more than one contiguous part of the law. In those cases, the same reference will not be repeated; it should be assumed that the reference in the right column refers to all parts of the law directly across from and below it until a new reference appears in the right column. When the new reference appears, it likewise refers to everything to the left of and below it until another new reference appears, and so on.

The *Texas State Plan for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth* encompasses all pertinent sections of the McKinney Act. In cases where a section of the law was addressed in the previous plan and is not addressed again in the new plan, it is so noted. In cases where submission of the plan constitutes evidence of compliance with the Act, that, too, is so noted.

STEWART B. MCKINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT SUBTITLE VII-B (Sections 721-726) as amended by P.L. 101-645	FOR EVIDENCE OF COMPLIANCE, See Section(s) of State Plan Noted Below
Section 721.Statement of Policy. It is the policy of the Congress that-- (1) each State educational agency shall assure that each child of a homeless individual and each homeless youth have access to a free, appropriate public education which would be provided to the children of a resident of a State and is consistent with the State school attendance laws; (2) in any State that has a residency requirement as a component of its compulsory attendance laws or other laws, regulations, practices, or policies that may act as a barrier to the enrollment, attendance, or success in school of homeless children and homeless youth, the State will review and undertake steps to revise such laws, regulations, practices, or policies to assure that the children of homeless individuals and homeless youth are afforded a free and appropriate public education; and (3) homelessness alone should not be sufficient reason to separate students from the mainstream school environment.	Definitions: Section II, p.2; Issues: Section II, p.7 Definitions: Section II, p.2; Issues: Sections II, p.7; VI, p.22; VIII, p.27; XI, p.35; New Issues: Section III, p.45 Issues: Section XI, p.35; New Issues: Section III, p.45
Section 722.Grants for State and Local Activities for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth. (a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.--The Secretary of Education is, in accordance with the provisions of this section, authorized to make grants to States to carry out the activities described in subsections (c), (d), and (e). (b) ALLOCATION.--From the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year pursuant to subsection (g), the Secretary shall allot to each State an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount appropriated in each such year as the amount allocated under part A of chapter 1 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to the local educational agencies in the State in that year bears to the total amount allocated to such agencies in all States, except that no State shall receive less than $50,000. The Secretary shall reserve 0.1 percent of the amount appropriated for each fiscal year to be allocated by the Secretary among the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau (until the Compact of Free Association with Palau takes effect pursuant to section 101(a) of Public Law 90-658), according to their respective need, as determined by the Secretary, except that no such territory shall receive less in fiscal year 1991 than it received in fiscal year 1990. The Secretary may also reserve not to exceed 1 percent of the amount appropriated for each fiscal year for programs for Indian students served by schools funded by the Secretary of the Interior, as determined under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act consistent with the purposes of this Act. As used in this subsection, the term 'State' shall not include the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or Palau.	

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(c) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.--Grants under this section shall be used--	
(1) to carry out the policies set forth in section 721 in the State;	
(2) to provide activities for and services to homeless children and homeless youths that enable such children and youths to enroll in, attend, and achieve success in school;	Issues: Sections II, p.8; VI, p.22; IX, p.29
(3) to establish or designate an Office of Coordinator of Education of Homeless Children and Youth in accordance with subsection (d);	Completed in previous plan
(4) to prepare and carry out the State plan described in subsection (e);	Ongoing
(5) to develop and implement programs for school personnel to heighten awareness of specific problems of the education of homeless children and youth; and	Issues: Section XII, p.38
(6) if amounts appropriated for the applicable fiscal year exceed the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1990 under this section, to provide grants to local educational agencies for purposes of this section, and if such amounts appropriated do not exceed the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1990, the State education agency, at the discretion of such agency, may provide such grants.	Issues: Sections V, p.18; IX, p.29
(d) FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE OF COORDINATOR.--The Coordinator of Education of Homeless Children and Youth established in each State shall--	
(1) once every two years gather data on the number and location of homeless children and youth in the State, and such data gathering shall include the number of homeless children and homeless youths enrolled in schools in the State, determined through random sampling or other statistical methods that ensure that such children and youths are not overtly identified as being homeless, the nature and extent of problems of access to, and placement of, homeless children and homeless youth in elementary and secondary schools, the difficulties in identifying the special needs of such children, and any progress made by the State educational agency and local educational agencies within the State in addressing such problems and difficulties;	Issues: Section I, p.4
(2) develop and carry out the State plan described in subsection (e);	Ongoing
(3) prepare and submit to the Secretary not later than December 31, 1991, and on December 31 of every second year thereafter a report on the data gathered pursuant to paragraph (1); To the extent that reliable current data is available in the State, each coordinator described in this subsection may use such data to fulfill the requirements of paragraph (1).	Issues: Section I, p.4
(4) facilitate coordination between the State education agency, the State social services agency, and other agencies providing services to homeless children and youth and their families; and	Issues: Section X, p.32
(5) develop relationships and coordinate with other relevant education, child development, or preschool programs and providers of services to homeless children, homeless families, and runaway and homeless youths (including domestic violence agencies, shelter operators, transitional housing facilities, runaway and homeless youth centers, and transitional living	

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programs for homeless youths) in order to improve the provision of comprehensive services to homeless children and homeless youths and the families of such children and youths.	
(e) STATE PLAN.--	
(1) Each State shall adopt a plan to provide for the education of each homeless child or homeless youth within the State which will contain provisions designed to--	Submission of plan is evidence of compliance
(A) authorize the State educational agency, the local educational agency, the parent or guardian of the homeless child, the homeless youth, or the applicable social worker to make the determinations required under this section;	
(B) provide procedures for the prompt resolution of disputes regarding the educational placement of homeless children and youth;	Issues: Section IV, p.13
(C) develop programs for school personnel (including principals, attendance officers, teachers, and enrollment personnel), to heighten the awareness of such personnel of the specific educational needs of runaway and homeless youths; and	Issues: Sections XI, p.35; XII, p.38
(D) ensure that homeless children and homeless youths who meet the relevant eligibility criteria are able to participate in Federal, State, or local food programs;	Issues: Sections IV, p.13; IX, p.29; XI, p.35
(E) ensure that homeless children and homeless youths who meet the relevant eligibility criteria are able to participate in Federal, State, or local before- and after-school care programs and provide for the disclosure of data concerning the participation of such children in such programs in plans submitted by the State after the initial plan of the State;	Issues: Sections IV, p.13; IX, p.29; XI, p.35; New Issues: Section II, p.43
(F) address problems set forth in the report provided to the Secretary under subsection (d)(3);	Issues: Section I, p.5
(G) address problems with respect to the education of homeless children and homeless youths including problems caused by	Issues: Sections II, p.8; VII, p.25
(i) transportation issues; and	Issues: Section II, p.8
(ii) enrollment delays which are caused by--	
(I) immunization requirements;	
(II) residency requirements;	
(III) lack of birth certificates, school records, or other documentation; or	
(IV) guardianship issues;	
(H) demonstrate that the State and local educational agencies in the State have developed and will review and revise policies to remove barriers to the enrollment and retention of homeless children and homeless youths in schools of the State; and	Issues: Sections II, p.8; VI, p.22
(I) ensure that the State educational agency and local educational agencies within the State will adopt policies and practices to ensure that homeless children and homeless youths are not isolated or stigmatized.	Issues: Section XI, p.35; New Issues: Sections I, p.42; III, p.45

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(2) Each plan adopted under this subsection shall assure to the extent practicable under requirements relating to education established by State law, that local educational agencies within the State will comply with the requirements of paragraphs (3) through (9).	
(3) (A) The local educational agency of each homeless child and each homeless youth shall either-- (i) continue the child's or youth's education in the school of origin (I) for the remainder of the academic year; or (II) in any case in which a family becomes homeless between academic years, for the following academic year; or (ii) enroll the child or youth in any school that nonhomeless students who live in the attendance area in which the child or youth is actually living are eligible to attend; whichever is in the child's best interest or the youth's best interest.	Issues: Section II, p.12; New Issues: Section III, p.45
(B) In determining the best interests of the child or youth for purposes of making a school assignment under paragraph (A), consideration shall be given to a request made by a parent regarding school selection.	Issues: Section III, p.12; New Issues: Section III, p.45
(C) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "school of origin" shall mean the school that the child or youth attended when permanently housed, or the school in which the child or youth was last enrolled.	Issues: Section III, p.12
(4) The choice regarding placement shall be made regardless of whether the child or youth is living with the homeless parents or has been temporarily placed elsewhere by the parents.	
(5) Each homeless child shall be provided services comparable to services offered to other students in the school selected according to the provisions of paragraph (3), including transportation services, educational services for which the child meets the eligibility criteria, such as compensatory educational programs for the disadvantaged, and educational programs for the handicapped and for students with limited English proficiency; programs in vocational education; programs for the gifted and talented; and school meal programs.	Definitions: Section II, p.2; Issues: Sections VII, p.25; VIII, p.27; XI, p.35; XIII, p.40
(6) Any record ordinarily kept by the school, including immunization records, academic records, birth certificates, guardianship records, and evaluations for special services or programs of each homeless child or youth shall be maintained-- (A) so that the records are available, in a timely fashion, when a child or youth enters a new school district; and (B) in a manner consistent with section 438 of the General Education Provisions Act.	Issues: Sections II, p.8; XI, p.35
(7) Each local educational agency serving homeless children or youth that receives assistance under this title shall coordinate with local social service agencies, and other agencies or programs providing services to such children or youth and their families.	Issues: Section X, p.32
(8) Each local educational agency that receives assistance under this title shall designate a homelessness liaison to ensure that--	

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(A) homeless children and youth enroll and succeed in the schools of that agency; and (B) homeless families, children and youth receive educational services for which they are eligible, and referrals to health care services, dental services, mental health services, and other appropriate services. State coordinators and local educational agency liaisons shall inform school personnel, service providers and advocates working with homeless families of the duties of the liaisons.	Issues: Section X, p.32
(9) Each State and local educational agency shall review and revise any policies that may act as barriers to the enrollment of homeless children and youth in schools selected in accordance with paragraph (3). In reviewing and revising such policies, consideration shall be given to issues concerning transportation, requirements of immunization, residency, birth certificates, school records, or other documentation, and guardianship. Special attention shall be given to ensuring the enrollment and attendance of homeless children and youths who are not currently attending school.	Issues: Sections II, p.8; VII, p.25; XI, p.36
(f) APPLICATION.--No State may receive a grant under this section unless the State educational agency submits an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.	
(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.-- (1) There are authorized to be appropriated $50,000,000 for fiscal year 1991, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1992 and 1993. (2) The State educational agency may reserve not to exceed 5 percent of the amount received by such agency under this section in each fiscal year, or an amount equal to the amount received by such State agency for State activities under this section in fiscal year 1990, whichever is greater, to conduct activities under paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (c). (3) (A) In any fiscal year in which the amount appropriated under paragraph (1) does not equal or exceed $100,000,000 the State educational agency shall use funds not otherwise reserved under paragraph (2) to award grants to local educational agencies in accordance with subsection (c)(6). (B) In any fiscal year in which the amount appropriated under paragraph (1) equals or exceeds $100,000,000, the State educational agency shall use funds not otherwise reserved under paragraph (2) to allocate to each local educational agency an amount that bears the same ratio to amount not otherwise reserved as the aggregate amount received by such local educational agency under part A of chapter 1 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 for such fiscal year bears to the aggregate amount	Not applicable

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received by all local educational agencies in the State for purposes of carrying out such part for such fiscal year. (4) Sums appropriated in each fiscal year shall remain available for the succeeding fiscal year.	
Section 723. Local Educational Agency Grants for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth.	
(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.-- (1) Grantees and purpose of grants.-- The State educational agency shall, in accordance with section 722(c)(6) and from amounts made available to such agency under section 722, make grants to local educational agencies for the purpose of facilitating the enrollment, attendance and success of homeless children and youths in schools.	Issues: Section V, p.18
(2) Use of grants.-- Unless otherwise specified, services under paragraph (1) may be provided through programs on school grounds or at other nonsectarian facilities. Where services are provided through programs on school grounds, such services may also be made available to children or youths who are determined by the local educational agency to be at risk of failing in or dropping out of schools, except that priority for such services shall be given to homeless children and homeless youths. To the maximum extent practicable, services shall be provided through existing programs and mechanisms that integrate homeless individuals with nonhomeless individuals.	New Issues: Section III, p.45
(3) Regular academic program.-- Services provided under this section are not intended to replace the regular academic program.	Definitions: Section II, p.2; Issues: Section V, p.18
(b) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.-- (1) Primary activities.-- Not less than 50 percent of amounts provided under a grant under this section shall be used to provide tutoring, remedial education services, or other education services to homeless children or homeless youths. (2) Related activities.-- Not less than 35, nor more than 50, percent of amounts provided under a grant under this section may be used for activities that may include-- (A) the provision of expedited evaluations of the strengths and needs of homeless children and homeless youths, including needs and eligibility for programs and services (including gifted and talented programs, special education programs, programs for students with limited English proficiency, and remedial services);	
(B) professional development for educators and other school personnel that is designed to develop awareness and sensitivity to the needs of homeless children and homeless youths and the rights of such children and youths under this Act;	Issues: Section XII, p.38

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(C) the provision of referral services to homeless children and homeless youths for medical, dental, mental, and other health services;	Issues: Section IX, p.30
(D) the provision of assistance to defray the excess cost of transportation for students not provided under section 722(e)(5) and not otherwise provided through Federal, State, or local funding, where necessary to enable students to attend the school selected under section 722 (e)(3);	Issues: Section VII, p.25
(E) the provision of developmentally appropriate early childhood programs for preschool age children;	Issues: Section V, p.18
(F) the provision of before- and after-school and summer programs for homeless children or homeless youths in which a teacher or other qualified individual provides tutoring, homework assistance, and supervision of educational activities;	New Issues: Section II, p.43
(G) where necessary, the payment of fees and other costs associated with tracking, obtaining, and transferring records necessary to enroll homeless children or homeless youths in school, including birth certificates, immunization records, academic records, guardianship records, and evaluations for special programs or services;	Issues: Section V, p.18
(H) the provision of parent education and training to the parents of homeless children and homeless youths about the rights of and resources available to such children and youths;	Issues: Section IV, p.14
(I) the development of coordination between schools and agencies providing services to homeless children and homeless youths;	
(J) the provision of counseling, social work and psychological services, including violence counseling, and referrals for such services;	Issues: Section IX, p.30
(K) activities to address the particular needs of homeless children and homeless youths that may arise from domestic violence;	Issues: Section XI, p.36
(L) activities to develop and implement programs for school personnel to heighten the awareness of such personnel of the specific educational needs of runaway and homeless youths;	Issues: Section XII, p.38
(M) the adaptation of space and the purchase of supplies for nonschool facilities made available under subsection (a)(2) to provide services under this subsection;	Issues: Sections V, p. ; VIII, p.
(N) the provision of school supplies to be distributed at the shelter or temporary housing facilities; and	Issues: Section VIII, p.27
(O) the provision of such other extraordinary or emergency assistance determined by the Secretary as essential to enable homeless children and youth to attend school.	
(3) Eligibility.-- No State or local educational agency may receive a grant under this section unless the State in which the agency is located has submitted a State plan as required by section 722(e).	Submission of State Plan

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(c) AWARDS.-- (1) Basis.-- Except as provided in section 722(g)(3)(B), from amounts appropriated for each fiscal year under section 722(g), the State educational agency may award grants under this section to local educational agencies submitting an application under subsection (d) on the basis of the need of such agencies. (2) Determination.-- In determining need under paragraph (1), the State educational agency may consider the number of homeless children and homeless youth enrolled in preschool, elementary, and secondary schools within the area served by the agency, and shall consider the needs of such children and youth, and the ability of the agency to meet such needs. Such agency may also consider-- (A) the extent to which the proposed use of funds would facilitate the enrollment, retention, and educational success of homeless children and youth; (B) the extent to which the application reflects coordination with other local and State agencies that serve homeless children and youth, as well as the State Plan required by section 722(e); (C) the extent to which the applicant exhibits in the application and in current practice a commitment to education of all homeless children and youth in its jurisdiction; and (D) other criteria as the agency determines appropriate.	Issues: Section V, p.18
(d) APPLICATION.-- (1) In general.-- A local educational agency that desires to receive a grant under this section shall submit an application to the State educational agency at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the State agency may reasonably require according to guidelines issued by the Secretary. Each such application shall include-- (A) a description of the services and programs for which assistance is sought and the problems sought to be addressed through the provision of such services and programs; (B) assurances that the applicant complies with or will use requested funds to come into compliance with paragraphs (3) through (9) of section 722(e); (C) an assurance that assistance under the grant will supplement and not supplant funds used before the award of the grant for purposes of providing services to homeless children and homeless youths; and (D) a description of policies and procedures that the agency will implement to ensure that activities carried out by the agency will not isolate or stigmatize homeless children and homeless youth.	Issues: Section V, p.19 Issues: Section V, p.19; New Issues: Section III, p.46
(3)[sic] Term of Awards.-- Grants awarded under this section shall be for terms not to exceed 2 years.	Issues: Section V, p.19
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(e) REPORTS.-- Each State educational agency that receives a grant under this section for any fiscal year shall, as part of the plan of the State submitted under section 722(c)(4), provide to Secretary data concerning-- (1) the number of homeless children and homeless youths served with assistance provided under the grant under this section; and (2) a description of the success of the program under this section in allowing homeless children and homeless youths to enroll in, attend, and succeed in school.	Issues: Section I, p.5
Section 724. National Responsibilities	
(a) GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.-- The Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare and submit to the Congress not later than June 30, 1988, a report on the number of homeless children and youth in all States.	Not Applicable
(b) SECRETARIAL RESPONSIBILITIES.-- (1) The Secretary shall monitor and review compliance with the provisions of this subtitle in accordance with the provisions of the General Education Provisions Act. In reviewing the State plans submitted by the State educational agencies under section 722(e), the Secretary shall evaluate whether State laws, policies, and practices described in such plans adequately address the problems of homeless children and homeless youth relating to access to education and placement as described in such plans. (2) (A) The Secretary, in consultation with persons and organizations that are knowledgeable about the needs of homeless children and youth, shall, through the awarding of a grant, or through entering into a contract or cooperative agreement, conduct a study to determine the best means of identifying, locating, and counting homeless children and youth for the purposes of this subtitle. Such persons and organizations to be consulted shall include representatives of State coordinators, local educational agencies with substantial numbers of homeless children and youth, local government agencies with responsibility for administering homeless shelters, and advocacy groups representing the interests of homeless children and youth. The Secretary shall also consult with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, as appropriate, in carrying out this paragraph. (B) The study conducted under subparagraph (A) shall consider-- (i) the appropriate definition of the terms 'homeless child' and 'homeless youth'; (ii) the experience of the 1990 Census in identifying, locating, and counting homeless children and youth;	

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(iii) appropriate methodologies for identifying, locating, and counting such children and youth, including using schools, shelters, and other social service agencies to collect data; and (iv) the projected accuracy of the methodologies identified in clause (iii), and the costs associated with the use of each methodology; to determine the number of homeless children and youth in the United States to create as accurate an account as possible of the number, location, and living circumstances of such children and youth, including the number of such children and youth that are attending school regularly, part-time, or not at all, and reasons for the nonattendance of such children and youth. (C) (i) Not later than 240 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall prepare and submit, to the appropriate committees of Congress, a report containing the results of the study conducted under subparagraph (A) and estimated costs of making the estimates required under clause (ii). (ii) Not later than December 1, 1992, the Secretary, in consultation with the appropriate committees of Congress, and through the use of appropriate statistical methodology, shall, through a grant, contract or cooperative agreement, determine accurate estimates of the number of homeless children and youth throughout the Nation and the number of such children and youth attending school. (D) The Secretary may reserve not more than $250,000 from amounts appropriated under section 722(g) in 1991 to carry out the study required under subparagraph (A). (E) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary in 1992 to prepare the report and estimates required under subparagraph (C). (3) The Secretary shall provide such support and technical assistance to the State educational agencies as is required by such agencies to carry out their responsibilities under this subtitle. (4) The Secretary shall prepare and submit a report to the Congress on the programs and activities authorized by this subtitle at the end of each fiscal year. (5) The Secretary shall compile and submit a report to the Congress containing the information received from the States pursuant to section 722(d)(3) within 45 days of its receipt. (5) [sic] The Secretary shall conduct evaluation and dissemination activities of programs designed to meet the educational needs of homeless elementary and secondary school students. (6) The Secretary shall require applications for grants under this subtitle to be submitted to the Secretary not later than the expiration of the 60-day period beginning on the date that funds are appropriated for purposes of making such grants and shall make such grants not later than the expiration of the 120-day period beginning on such date.	